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n and tourism, who was fired.

Despite Increasing Need

U.S. Is Cutting World Food-Aid Programs

By H. J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (NYT).—When World War II ended, Washington embarked on an unusual and far-reaching program to feed millions of hungry persons overseas, most of whom paid little or nothing for the basic foodstuffs they received.

Now, with even greater numbers in desperate need of food, Washington is quietly winding down its so-called "Food for Peace" programs.

One such program has already ended. There were no shipments of powdered milk, upon which millions of children depended, during the fiscal year that ended last June 30.

Lester Brown, a food expert at the Overseas Development Council, observed in Washington recently that, in 1972, about 90 million of the world's poorest people depended on food received from these programs.

20 Million Persons

An estimated 20 million nutritionally vulnerable people have been cut off from these programs in the past year, he said.

In addition, many millions are confronted with costly food they cannot afford. Shantana Singh, chief of the Commodity Division of the World Bank, said the other day:

"The poor countries have had their energy bill raised by \$10

billion the past year. Their minimum imported food bill equals that unobtainable sum. Obviously, their situation is untenable even in the short term."

It was obvious to the many commodity specialists interviewed in recent weeks that producers of basic foodstuffs are attempting to use their surpluses to pay for their vastly increased energy bills. That is a reason, the experts pointed out, that prices of such key foodstuffs as grain, soybeans, and sugar have recently risen almost as much as petroleum.

Surplus Tonnage

Another reason is that the current tonnage of surplus foods, while they equal those in the years immediately after World War II, must now feed far greater numbers of persons.

The use of food surpluses as an economic weapon began during the cold war, after World War II. During World War II the United States sent huge amounts of food to its allies, regardless of political ideology.

Albania Purges Deputy Premier In Rift on Policy

VIENNA, Oct. 30 (AP).—Albanian Premier Mehmet Shehu said today that he has dismissed Deputy Premier and Defense Minister Bekir Balluku. Mr. Balluku reportedly lost favor with Enver Hoxha, leader of the ruling Communist party, in a dispute over Albania's attitude toward the Soviet Union.

Albania is China's chief ally in Eastern Europe.

Following the Peking line, Mr. Hoxha denounces both the United States and the Soviet Union. But Mr. Balluku several months ago said in a speech that one of the superpowers is more dangerous than the other, implying that Albania should be more wary of Washington than Moscow.

Rumors have circulated in neighboring Yugoslavia that the speech led to clashes between Mr. Balluku and Mr. Hoxha. Mr. Balluku's ouster was the first major purge in the Albanian leadership in some time. It reduced the number of deputy premiers to three, with Spiro Carkani now listed as first deputy premier.

But after the war, Washington expanded its food shipments to relieve hunger in ravaged parts of Asia and Europe not only for humanitarian reasons but also to prevent those regions from leaning toward Communism.

According to government officials involved in that effort, food played a vital role in the Marshall Plan, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and other programs that were begun in the late 1940s.

Meanwhile, the huge handouts of foodstuffs provided a vital support for American agriculture, which had been geared for huge production during the war.

Productive Power

So great was the productive power of the U.S. farmers that, by the end of the Korean War in 1953, the United States faced a large surplus of food each year. So did Argentina, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other countries that had increased production to help feed the world during World War II.

To cope with domestic crop surpluses and increasing foreign competition, Washington strengthened its tariff barriers on imported food and, in 1954, swept many relief programs into the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480), known as the "Food for Peace" program.

Under Title I of the program, foodstuffs were shipped to America's political allies under extremely attractive terms. The recipient country usually paid in local currency or over a period of up to 40 years at very low interest rates.

Washington aid officials point out that the large sums amassed by their food loans were often used in the recipient countries for improving health, communications, and educational systems, all of which also eventually helped to increase the demand for food.

Given Away

American surplus food was also given away under Title II of Public Law 480, and accounted for roughly half the \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion a year involved in the overall plan.

The bulk of U.S. surpluses were erased by Moscow's purchase of 19 million metric tons of grain and soybeans here and 11 million tons elsewhere in 1972 because of a poor Soviet crop.



ISRAELI MANEUVERS—Israeli troops taking part in extensive war games in the occupied West Bank of Jordan Tuesday. The exercise coincided with Arab summit, but Israeli officials denied there was any connection with the Arab talks in scheduling the games.

Plans 'Salvage Trip'

Kissinger Still Hopeful Talks Can Be Held by Arabs, Israel

By Bernard Gwertzman

DAVOS, Oct. 30 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that he did not believe the decisions of the Arab leaders at the Rabat summit had foreclosed further Arab-Israeli negotiations. But he said he would have to hold urgent consultations with both sides to see how best to proceed.

Clearly concerned by reports from Rabat about the possibility of the negotiations collapsing in the aftermath of the vote to give increased status to the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Mr. Kissinger has been in contact in the last 12 hours with several Arab leaders. Plans went ahead for what was described as a "salvage mission" to the Middle East next week at the end of his trip, which began in Moscow a week ago.

Newsmen aboard his Air Force

jet en route to the Bangladesh capital from New Delhi were told that the situation was now much more complicated than it seemed only a few weeks ago, but that Mr. Kissinger had already received indications that some Arab leaders believed further negotiations were still possible.

'Dear to Negotiations'

"I do not believe that the door to all negotiations in the Middle East is closed," Mr. Kissinger said. "But what negotiations, and in what framework—that will have to be seen."

Mr. Kissinger, who has spent much of the past year in mediating between Arabs and Israelis, working toward a step by step settlement in the area, is now faced with his most severe crisis in the negotiations.

His problem for the moment is compounded by his own lack of certainty about the situation, in particular whether President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is still willing to proceed with further talks with the Israelis.

Mr. Sadat was one of those who contacted Mr. Kissinger today and this in itself gave some hope to the Americans in Mr. Kissinger's party that the Arab leaders, behind the scenes, may have worked out a plan that includes new discussions through Mr. Kissinger.

New Delhi to Dacca

The concern about the Middle East preoccupied Mr. Kissinger but he went ahead with his tight schedule. After a news conference in New Delhi, in which he stressed again the gains made in improving ties with Indian officials, Mr. Kissinger flew to Dacca and held meetings with Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and other officials. It was a major diplomatic event in this former East Pakistan state.

Mr. Kissinger leaves tomorrow morning for Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. A communiqué issued tonight said that the talks here were "held in a cordial atmosphere reflecting the warmth in relations" between the two states.

Because of floods and other economic problems, Bangladesh has sought extensive food and fertilizer aid from the United States beyond the \$80 million extended in the past three years. Mr. Kissinger told Sheikh Mujibur that the United States would do all it could to help. Unlike India, Bangladesh has had no qualms about asking for aid.

Visit to Mideast

Tentatively, Mr. Kissinger plans next week to visit Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Israel, with a possible stop in Saudi Arabia, the same places he visited earlier this month. As a result of those consultations, Mr. Kissinger returned to Washington warning that the Rabat summit would be crucial to further peace efforts but asserting that he believed a formula could be found.

There have been two different diplomatic fronts in the latest discussions. The first involves the Egyptians and Israelis on a "second-stage" Sinai arrangement in which the Egyptians would get land for political concessions to the Israelis. Most of the emphasis during recent months was on getting these talks started.

The other and more complicated front involves the Israelis and Jordanians on the West Bank of the Jordan River, now occupied by Israel.

Mr. Sadat had earlier indicated a reluctance to deal with Israel alone—that he had to have a second front of talks as well. Mr. Kissinger had sought Israeli agreement to negotiate with the Jordanians.

U.S. Analysts Still See Role For Hussein

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (NYT).—Government analysts suggested yesterday that, despite the Arab leaders' declaration at the Rabat conference naming the Palestine Liberation Organization as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," King Hussein of Jordan cannot be ruled out of future Middle East negotiations.

The analysts said that the King may be biding his time and waiting to show the Arab leaders that the decision will not work.

The King evidently realized that he had little chance to reverse the decision of the Arab leaders and that, if he walked out and refused to accept the decision, he would be isolated within the Arab world, the analysts said.

Therefore, they added, the King calculated that Israel would remain firm and refuse to negotiate with the Palestinian guerrilla leaders and that, after a time, Arab leaders would be faced with the choice of either having no progress on West Bank negotiations or turning to him.

The King's strength, the analysts said, rests on the probability that he can induce the Israelis to return the West Bank, and only he, therefore, can restore the West Bank to the Palestinians.

The analysts assume that King Hussein and the other Arab leaders are now waiting for Washington's reaction to their decision.

Washington can either sit back and help the diplomatic stalemate to emerge or put pressure on Israel to deal with the PLO.

Arabs Warn Israel, U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Jordan negotiate alone in Geneva on behalf of the Palestinians. In Beirut, a PLO spokesman said today that the organization would not go to the Geneva talks as part of any joint delegation with Jordan.

King Hussein has pledged to the Arab leaders at the conference that he would not make a separate peace deal with Israel. [Four radical Palestinian groups attacked the PLO today for agreeing to a reconciliation with King Hussein. Reuters reported from Beirut.

[The four groups, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Iraqi-backed Arab Liberation Front, the Popular Struggle Front and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command, said that the reconciliation agreement with Hussein flagrantly violated the PLO's objective of liberating all of Palestine and of overthrowing the Jordanian regime.]

Mr. Arafat said that his organization would set up immediately a government in exile once it feels that this would enhance its cause. Some Arab diplomats said that this might be done before Mr. Arafat attends the UN General Assembly debate on Palestine Nov. 13.

Israeli Reaction

TEL AVIV, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The outcome of the Arab summit conference may harm chances for peace in the Middle East and force Israel to re-evaluate its strategy in dealing with the Arabs, Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today.

"The Rabat conference of Arab leaders ended yesterday and its results bode no good," Mr. Rabin told the Knesset. "Their decisions require study and they may obligate significant conclusions in our policy."

Schmidt Ends Moscow Talk Progress Seen on W. Berlin

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (UPI).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt ended three days of talks with Soviet leaders today, satisfied that some progress had been made toward ending Soviet discrimination against West Berlin.

"Some progress has been made. We know the direction in which we must go, but there are still many questions to be decided," Mr. Schmidt told newsmen before flying to Kiev for a one-day visit on his way home.

Mr. Schmidt has been seeking an end to Soviet discrimination against West Berlin in all spheres. The Russians maintain West Berlin is independent of Bonn and have in the past excluded it from trade and other pacts between the two countries. West German officials said Mr. Schmidt was generally pleased with the talks. They were his first with the Russians since he succeeded Willy Brandt, who resigned May 6.

Mr. Schmidt said an agreement in principle had been reached whereby West Germany would provide the technical know-how to construct an atomic power plant in Kaliningrad, which would supply electricity to West Berlin.

West German officials said that, more important, the Russians had agreed that the power line should continue through West Berlin and over East German territory to West Germany. It would be the first time since World War II that West Berlin would be connected to West Germany by a power line.

The officials said that if for any reason the power line were interrupted from the East, West Germany would be able to supply West Berlin from its end of the line. Negotiations must now be held with East Germany, they said.

The only agreement actually signed as a result of the discussion was a supplementary economic-cooperation pact in which the Russians agreed West Germany could represent West Berlin's interests.

Progress was made on questions of scientific and technical cooperation, cultural exchanges and tourism, the officials said. Further talks will be held on these issues.

Mr. Schmidt said the Russians had agreed to continue the current emigration rate for Volga Germans, 8,500 to 9,000 of whom were given exit visas last year.

A West German source said the Berlin issue dominated the discussions that Mr. Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had with Communist party secretary Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The source described the talks

as tough, with each side seeing essentially to clarify the other's views. The Russians toward end of the discussion showed flexibility that had not been expected, the source said.

Postal Strike Hurts Small French Firm

PARIS, Oct. 30 (AP).—Paris 12-day-old postal strike is the latest added difficulty in already serious situation for small businesses, an industry leader warned here.

Many checks addressed to new firms have been held up by the mail, and some smaller firms lack reserves to see them through to the end of the strike.

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade told banks they ease the government's credit squeeze to help companies meet their end-of-October payroll. The banks can give a firm normally used postal banking system.

Paul Léon Gombault, president of the Association of Small Medium Businesses, said the strike had stopped all mail service in nation, threatened "total paralysis" for his members.

Their finances are in the and all bills should be held payment until at least Oct. 31 after the strike ends," he said.

Mail-order houses have been laying off hundreds of workers as the strike hit their function. Manual telephone services also are affected. Post office unions today urged nonstop talks with Post Minister Pierre Lelong, who is optimistic about a settlement.

Union officials said Mr. Lelong's intervention in the strike by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac or President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to make a more substantial offer toward meeting demands for higher pay, no jobs and assurance for the future of the postal service.

U.S. and British post offices meanwhile, have stopped accepting mail for France, where more than 100,000 letters are piled up. Other nations set against posting to France, a postal strike in London, could put these for mail?" are more demand here.

Protests Still French Media

(Continued from Page 1) Europe Number One's news program, particularly during May 1968, did not actually intervene in affairs of the station.

Instructions from China Last week, however, the of a government broadcast corporation, Denis Baudouin, acting on instructions from Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, used government's 87-per-cent stake in Europe Number One to make Sylvain Front, the chief private shareholder, Mr. Stérel had to go. Mr. Front publicly accused Mr. Stérel of the station of a "mood" in news reports on French government.

The government's private charges were much stronger. "You are the accomplices of enemies," Mr. Baudouin told Stérel at one point. It was government's way of saying the radio station was not fiercely pro-government.

So far, none of Europe Number One's principal newsmen been willing to take Mr. Stérel's place. Monday, a wave of nations among the prime ministers was announced, a statement was issued that of "these remaining would be willing to take over without strict hands-off guarantee the government. Tonight, it announced that the parties involved were negotiating guarantees.

Unpopular With Gaudin Although Mr. Stérel has been a favorite of previous list governments and had marked to go, the purge is the new government.

The situation at the ORF more confused, since the government's ultimate plans are unclear. Technically, the network has been divided three competing television channels, but all indications are there will be drastic changes in news coverage. Already have been two TV strikes month, with programming a minimum.

Although it had been run that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had creation of at least one television station, he announced at his first press conference July that the three channels would remain state-owned. There long has been a desire the feeling in European networks to create a political network. It now appears that are single sentiments about independent radio stations.

Pan Am Gets A Large Loan

(Continued from Page 1)

worth fell below \$300 million. The airline expects its net worth to drop below that mark shortly, possibly by the year's end.

The restriction had to be modified or Pan Am would be exposed to a repayment default shortly after borrowing.

When it asked the government in August for temporary federal subsidies of \$10.2 million a month, retroactive to April 3, Pan Am said that it expected it would have to borrow money by October to continue paying its current bills. That deadline was delayed and Mr. Seawell said earlier this month that he believed the bank negotiations would have to be concluded by the end of the month.

Banking sources emphasized that the decision to "go along" with the airline resulted from the "strong interest and dedication" shown by the Transportation Department and other federal agencies in recent weeks in solving the airline's problems.

Ray Denies Firing Shot

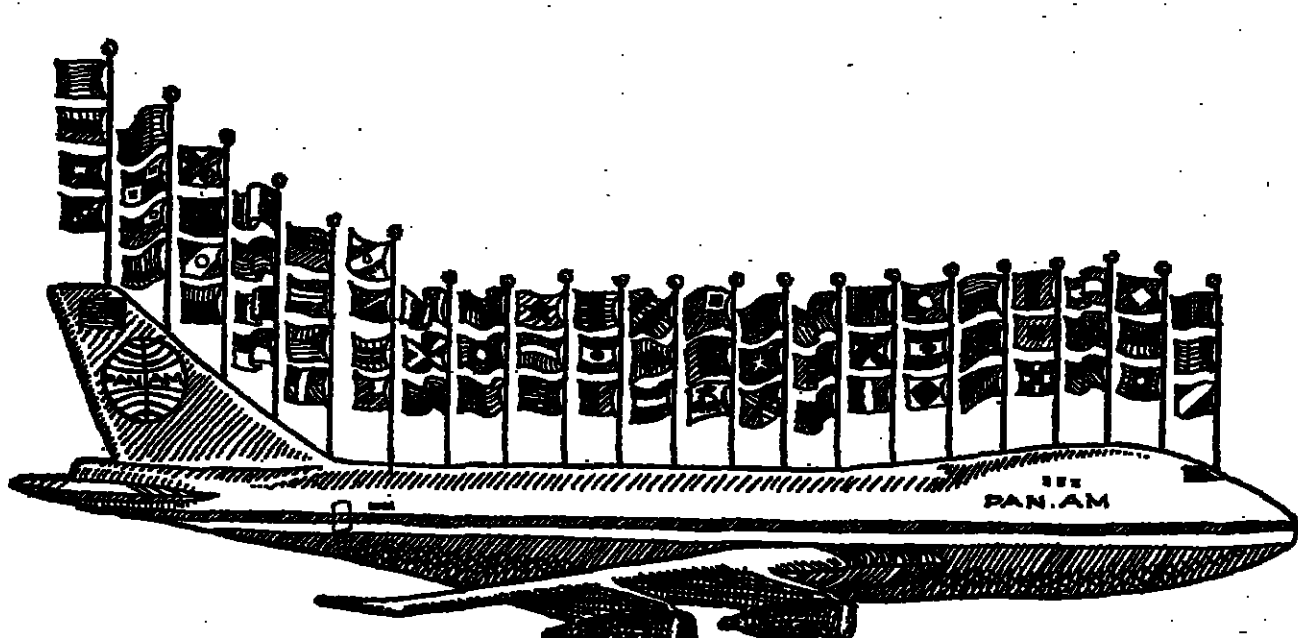
(Continued from Page 1)

that Mr. Foreman pushed for a guilty plea to avoid a trial so that he could split royalties from books and magazine articles with writer William Bradford Huie, to whom first Mr. Hanes and then Mr. Foreman had agreed to give exclusive details of the murder.

Ray has contended since the day he pleaded guilty that there was a conspiracy to kill Dr. King. The FBI, the Justice Department and local law-enforcement officials say there is no evidence of a conspiracy.

Although Ray would not specify yesterday where he was at the moment that Dr. King was shot, his attorneys have said privately that he was in another part of the city and has an alibi witness to testify to that if Ray wins a retrial. They also contend that Ray was unaware that the group he was with in Memphis intended to kill Dr. King.

The group, a Louisiana-based organization, was engaged primarily in smuggling narcotics, the attorneys said.



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News Analysis

rd's 'Marriage' to Congress as Been Surviving 'Spats'

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Three days after taking President Ford told his colleagues in Congress, "I want a honeymoon with a good marriage."

It was a mid-August, the new President and his staff had its shaky initial "spat," as Mr. Ford was to call it later, came out Sunday morning in a letter when he stated his intention by announcing that he was pardoning former President Richard Nixon.

Waves over the pardon reverberated in Capitol as Mr. Ford confronted with a series of vetoes them to date.

Upset blacks, most black members of Congress, when, at a news conference, appeared to give comfort to protesting the busting of students to South Boston.

Proposal for a 5-per-cent middle-income American been widely criticized by members of Congress that the first priority to closing tax loopholes or big business and the

more, he has angered Democrats with his in-party campaign around the nation in weeks, blaming the Democratic Congress for the economic woes and suggesting a Democratic land week would jeopardize the

despite the outcries of Mr. Ford still appeared a surprisingly large goodwill in Congress, still tremendously well here," Thomas O'Neill of assets, the House major-ty, observed recently. "He's

Bad News from Texas

IN, Texas, Oct. 30.—The newspaper in American-Statesman and a batch of sour is to blame, its editor in a front-page mess-agers today.

the past few days, our have ended a somewhat bouquet," the said. "It's the ink."

aper officials said released a 6,000-gallon of ink which was made our crude—oil with than normal sulphur

going to take about week to use up all it, so please bear with newspaper said.

on Was Pleased by Effort Cover-Up, Magruder Says

INGTON, Oct. 30 (AP).—rt Magruder testified at argate cover-up trial to he was told in August, t former President Nixon was "particularly by his efforts to keep about the Watergate from coming out.

er, former deputy direc- of Nixon's presidential committee, said he of Mr. Nixon's reaction White House counsel n 3d.

ing how he formulated ory to tell a grand jury 6, 1972, nearly two after the break-in, Ma- id that Dean told him, r defendants were held. I would not have to tell a false story."

endants referred to seven men who were in- Sept. 15, 1972, for their re June 17, 1972, break-in ratic National Commis-sioners.

er said that Dean told pleased everyone at the ouse and on the Nixon committee was about 2 to suppress the truth Watergate.

Attorney General John former White House staff H. R. Haldeman, Assistant Attorney Gen-ral Mardian, former White mestic adviser John Ehr-nd former Nixon re-elec-tion committee attorney Kenneth n are on trial here for conspiracy and obstruc-tion in the Watergate

still Jerry Ford and everyone's rooting for him. Let's give the guy a chance."

Just this week, Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader, dismissed Mr. Ford's campaign charges as politically understandable.

Asked on the television show, "Space the Nation," whether he felt that Mr. Ford was worsening the division between the executive and legislative branches by his campaign speeches, Sen. Mansfield replied:

"Oh, no. I think what the President is doing, we have to take in stride. If we had a Democrat in there, he'd be doing the same very likely, and the President hasn't gotten personal."

Mr. Ford himself used much the same rationale last spring when—after a speech in which he accused "big labor" of trying to buy an Ohio special election—he was asked if that might not hurt his relations with labor leaders, such as George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO.

Not at all, the then-Vice-President replied confidently. Mr. Meany, he said, understood politics and why it was sometimes necessary to use such rhetoric.

The championing of the new President by the two Democratic leaders in Congress is not universal, shared by all congressional Democrats, particularly the younger liberals.

For instance, Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., said recently that Mr. Ford's performance to date as President "has confirmed exactly what I thought all along."

Testifying against Mr. Ford's confirmation to be Vice-President last fall, Mr. Harrington had said that he felt that the nominee lacked "a demonstrated capacity for leadership. Honesty and decency are not enough."

Scored Points

Mr. Ford scored points with Congress when he became the first chief executive in more than a century to testify before a congressional subcommittee, which was inquiring into his pardon of Mr. Nixon.

He has also set aside several hours a week to confer privately with any member of Congress who wants to talk over problems.

"So far, despite some spats, we have had a good marriage," the President observed recently.

But the real tests of his relationship with Congress lie ahead, particularly if Democrats score the big gains that poll takers and political observers are now predicting.

"He's going to have to work with us Democrats," Rep. O'Neill said.

But it is not just Democrats that the President will have to work with, Mr. O'Neill added.

"Congress has changed," he said. "There are lots more bright young people, of both parties. Jerry is going to have to rethink some of his positions."



FORD GOES HOME—President Ford (far right at lectern) addressing a Grand Rapids, Mich., crowd estimated at more than 10,000 Tuesday night on his first visit to his hometown since becoming President. The crowd stood in a steady rain to hear him. His reception was one of the warmest yet in his 15,000 miles on the Republican campaign trail.

Nixon Listed As Critical

(Continued from Page 1)

tube (or a tube through his nose) is being used to prevent dissection of his abdomen and was ordered because Mr. Nixon has some paralytic ileus, that is, a partial paralysis of normal movement of the gastro-intestinal tract.

This frequently occurs after retro-peritoneal bleeding has occurred. The partial paralysis is not normally permanent.

Dr. Lumsden and Dr. Hickman said that "at this time it would be premature to provide a prognosis" on Mr. Nixon's chances for recovery.

Mr. Nixon has already received three pints of blood, with more available. He is being constantly monitored by critical-care nurses, as well as by Dr. Lumsden and Dr. Hickman. Dr. Hickman also stayed in the hospital overnight, in case of further complications.

Mr. Nixon was visited by his wife and daughters late yesterday night, and they were expected to return today.

Dr. Lumsden said he had been in touch with President Ford's personal physician, Dr. William Lukash, last night and this morning, and was keeping him informed of developments.

He added that Dr. Lukash "expressed President Ford's deep concern over Mr. Nixon's condition and asked me to convey to former President and Mrs. Nixon that his prayers are for his full and complete recovery."

The doctors also said they "deeply appreciate the offers of assistance and prayers from all over the world."

The former president's wife and daughters spent last night at a private residence near the hospital on the advice of Dr. Lumsden, "so they would not be separated from the hospital by a one-hour drive from San Clemente," Mr. Ziegler said.

"I know that President Nixon has not lost; the will to live... He's a man of great strength and great courage, and he will pull out of it," he said.

French Admiral Loses No. 2 Post

PARIS, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Vice-Adm. Antoine Sanguinetti was dropped today from the No. 2 post in the French Navy, apparently as punishment for his outspoken criticism of France's defense policy.

A government spokesman said that the admiral, brother of Gaullist party leader Alexandre Sanguinetti, would no longer be major general of the navy. Vice-Adm. André Wolff was named to replace Adm. Sanguinetti. The post takes in overall planning for the navy.

Observers here immediately linked the move with a recent series of articles by Adm. Sanguinetti in the newspaper Le Monde in which he was highly critical of military policy and called for changes in the high command.

Nixon's 'Shock' Seen Linked To Anti-Coagulant Therapy

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (WP).—"Shock" is one of the most feared words in medicine.

It means that the flow of blood throughout the body suddenly threatens to become inadequate to maintain life. It is the event that suddenly happened to former president Richard Nixon yesterday afternoon.

What caused it? Surgeons here, reading Dr. John Lumsden's brief bulletin and description of the operation, sketched this probable sequence:

Mr. Nixon had been getting stable doses of the powerful anti-blood-clotting drug heparin, to combat his dangerous thrombophlebitis—a vein inflammation.

When it became necessary to operate on him because new clots were still forming and might reach his lungs or heart, Mr. Nixon's surgeons apparently could not wait the usual 48 hours before any surgery. That would have provided enough time for the heaviest doses of heparin to wear off, to avoid the risk of the patient's bleeding to death as a result of the surgery.

A patient in shock is pale, mentally confused and sweating, although his skin feels cold and clammy to the touch. And doctors monitoring the vital signs find blood pressure below normal, a rapid pulse, and the kidneys releasing less urine than they should.

At the same time, the heart—which the body depends on to pump nourishing blood to the tissues—loses its efficiency. Its job is further complicated by the fact that, when shock occurs, some veins and arteries and their smaller branches—capillaries and arterioles—are oversupplied with blood while others do not get enough.

In the process, the delicate balance of forces that ordinarily responds instantaneously to changing physiological needs is thrown out of kilter.

"Retropertoneal Bleeding"

"The cause of the serious complications," Dr. Lumsden said, "was in all probability due to some retropertoneal bleeding secondary to anti-coagulation therapy."

In short, Mr. Nixon was bleeding from the rear (or "retro" section) of the abdominal cavity, behind the blood vessels and intestines, in the space between the intestines and the abdominal wall (or peritoneum).

The bleeding, said Dr. Karel Absolon, chief of surgery at the Washington Hospital Center, probably came from the small blood vessels dissected to reach the major vessel on which Mr. Nixon's surgeons operated. Such vessels are always either tied, or cauterized or otherwise closed to prevent bleeding.

But with the presence of heparin, "they probably oozed and oozed until the bleeding was just too much," Dr. Absolon said.

The surgeons also wanted to maintain some heparinization

to prevent one of Mr. Nixon's clots from being dislodged with fatal effect during or after the surgery.

"The line between giving just enough heparin and too much is very fine," Dr. Absolon said.

"Countershook" Measures

The "countershook" measures that the surgeons used consisted mainly of transfusions of fresh, nonheparinized blood to revitalize the body and wash out the old, heparinized blood.

Mr. Nixon's condition is still listed as critical. He could bleed more, clot more or have other grave complications that can follow surgery for such a condition, even including heart attack or stroke.

"But the mortality for such surgery is usually very low, I'd say less than 2 per cent," Dr. Absolon said. "Mr. Nixon had no other reported medical problems. A relatively healthy individual, with no other disease, should do well."

A New York surgeon added one more caution: the state of Mr. Nixon's emotions.

"Emotional stress can be a very tearing down thing, and can have its effect on the circulation," he said.

Report Recommends U.S. Lift Trade Embargo With Cuba

By Richard Reston

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Commission on U.S.-Latin American relations recommended yesterday that the United States drop its trade embargo against Cuba immediately as a first major step toward restoration of diplomatic relations with the regime of Fidel Castro.

The commission, a privately endowed group of former government officials and scholars, made the recommendation in a 54-page report aimed at improving U.S. relations in the Southern Hemisphere. The report was sent to President Ford who, in turn, directed Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to meet with the commission when he returns from his travels.

The report set forth 33 recommendations calling for changes in the U.S. attitude toward political, economic and social issues in Latin America.

They included calls for an end to all U.S. covert intelligence operations there and the signing of a treaty granting Panama jurisdiction over the Canal Zone.

Risks Are Cited

On Cuba, the commission said that it did "not believe a continuation of the policy of isolation with regard to Cuba meaningfully advances any current U.S. interests."

"Politically, the United States runs the risk of becoming the country which is isolated, as one Latin American country after another renews relations with Cuba. Economically, the U.S. embargo is ineffective; it may serve as much to deny American manufacturers a chance to compete for exports as it does to deprive the Cuban regime of supplies."

The report said that the United States should express a willingness to lift all political and economic sanctions imposed on Cuba by the Organization of American States in 1964. It said this might be done as early as Nov. 8, when the OAS foreign ministers meet in Quito, Ecuador.

Even if there were no response from Cuba in the event of renewed diplomatic initiatives, the commission urged that the United States:

- Drop its restriction on travel to and from Cuba.
- Make evident U.S. willingness to permit cultural, scientific and educational exchanges on an unofficial basis.
- Improve cooperative arrangements, such as agreements on hijacking and weather information and negotiate other accommodations where possible.

The commission did not propose a timetable for restoration of diplomatic relations. But it said that the United States should be prepared to consider "renewal

of bilateral diplomatic relations as well as other steps to facilitate Cuba's integration into a constructive pattern of inter-American relationships."

Mr. Ford, in a letter to the commission, repeated his commitment to stronger U.S. ties with Latin America.

Other Recommendations

The report also recommended that the United States:

- Limit arms shipments to Latin America, terminate some military material assistance and withdraw U.S. military advisory groups in the area.
- Abandon the threat or application of coercive economic measures to influence the internal affairs of Latin American countries.
- Propose a modification of the charter of the Inter-American Development Bank that would diminish the U.S. voting share to below one-third.
- Strengthen OAS consultation and peace-keeping machinery.
- Broaden exchanges in the cultural and scientific fields.
- Enact a system of tariff preferences to improve trade relations with developing countries in Latin America.

The report was the result of a five-month study financed by the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Clark Foundation and the Center for Inter-American Relations. The chairman was Sol Linowitz, former U.S. Ambassador to the OAS.

© Los Angeles Times

4 Convicts Free 1 of 16 Hostages In Hague Suburb

THE HAGUE, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Four convicts who have been holding 16 hostages in the Scheveningen prison for five days today released a man suffering from a heart ailment.

A Dutch television station, meanwhile, said that the government would announce in the next few hours its reply to the convicts' demand for a getaway plane.

The convicts, now holding two women and 13 men in the chapel at the prison, have demanded an airliner to take them to "the destination of our choice."

The release of the male hostage, C. van Lindenberg, 71, was announced by a Justice Ministry spokesman at the prison.

"All I can say about his condition is that the old man walked out under his own steam," the spokesman said.

High Court Petitioned For Release of Calley

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP).—Attorneys for former Army 1st Lt. William Calley asked the Supreme Court yesterday to order his release from military prison. They filed a similar appeal with the U.S. Circuit Court in New Orleans, asking that it hasten its decision.

Calley's conviction on charges of murdering South Vietnamese civilians in the hamlet of My Lai in 1968 was overturned on Sept. 24 by U.S. District Court Judge Robert Elliott of Columbus, Ga. He ordered Calley released from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, but the Army obtained a temporary order to keep him confined.

Greyhound Pays Fine For U.S. Political Gifts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP).—A federal judge today fined Greyhound Corp. the maximum \$5,000 for making illegal political contributions to Richard Nixon and Sen. George McGovern in the 1972 presidential campaign.

Greyhound had pleaded guilty earlier this month to making illegal contributions of \$16,040. Thomas Finney, the firm's attorney, said that all but a small part of the money went to Mr. Nixon's re-election committee.

Greyhound was the 17th corporation convicted of making illegal political contributions in the 1972 presidential campaign.

72d SALT Session

GENEVA, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Soviet and U.S. negotiators met for 1 hour and 30 minutes here yesterday in the 72d session of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks aimed at curbing the two super-powers' nuclear arsenals.

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Oil Boom's Impact Is Subdued in Mexico's 'Persian Gulf'

By Alan Riding

VILLAHERMOSA, Mexico, Oct. 30 (NYT).—Gas flares light the evening sky around Villahermosa like the camp fires of a besieging army.

But this sleepy town in south-east Mexico maintains its tranquil pace, the people seemingly unmoved by the threatened invasion of oil men and oil money.

The beautiful girls and the heat and flies that Graham Greene recorded here 35 years ago in "Another Mexico" still seem to command more attention than the oil boom.

"No one is getting over-excited," a state official said. "We've long known about the area's potential as an oil producer."

But the output from the neigh-

boring oil fields, three miles below the swamps that cover most of the state of Tabasco, is exceeding all expectations.

The deposits already have been proclaimed the largest found in Mexico, and some U.S. oil executives reportedly have compared them with those of the Persian Gulf.

"We Know Intuitively"

"We still don't know how large they are," Mario Villalobos Luna, the local superintendent of the state oil monopoly, Pemex, said in an interview, "but we know intuitively that they are not as large as suggested abroad."

Whether Pemex is withholding information or merely awaiting the results of further drilling, the oil engineers and technicians

working on the rigs to the southwest of this city can barely hide their excitement.

"There was a mood of depression in Pemex because we thought the country was running out of oil," said Alejandro Mantillo, a machine supervisor who has worked for the company since 1951. "Now we see the industry coming alive again. This is a big incentive to work hard."

So far, four oil fields—Stilio, Grada, Cactus, Samaria and Cunducan—have been found in a 100-square-mile area and exploration is going ahead to determine if they are connected.

20 Billion Barrels
The sharply increased production of the area—from 24,000 barrels a day in May, 1973, to 240,000 today—gives some guide to the

likely reserves in the zone, which several U.S. press reports have suggested could be as high as 20 billion barrels.

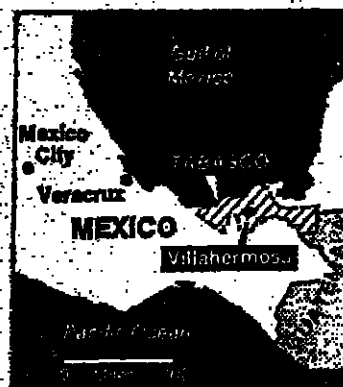
The director-general of Pemex, Antonio Dávalos Jaime, has estimated that Mexico's oil production will grow from the present 645,000 barrels a day to 812,000 by the end of 1976, with 137,000 barrels a day available for export at world prices. By then, the Comalcalco district's share of the national output will have grown from 37 per cent to about 50 per cent.

More than 5,000 Pemex technicians have arrived here from other parts of the country. The absence of foreigners is noticeable. Pemex has a monopoly over all oil exploration and exploitation in Mexico and the

only outsiders used by the company have been a few U.S. aerial photography experts.

For peasants and farmers, the discovery of oil is more a nuisance than a boon. Pemex buys the land it needs at prices that are often arbitrary, while adjacent areas quickly lose their value because of the inevitable pollution of water and air from the oil.

If anything, the mood of Villahermosa—which means "beautiful city" but belies its name—is one of resentment. "We're told we're rich now, but all the police have gone up," a taxi driver complained, refusing to acknowledge that inflation was affecting the entire country. "We've got all this oil here and we're paying exorbitant prices for gas."



3 Tremors Rock Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 30 (AP).—The third earthquake within 24 hours rocked Tokyo, and the surrounding area early today, but no damage or casualties were reported.

Survey of Unmarrieds

31% in U.S. University Found To Have Cohabited 3 Months

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP).—A psychologist's survey shows that 31 per cent of the unmarried undergraduates at Cornell University have lived with a person of the opposite sex for at least three months.

The survey, conducted by Dr. Eleanor Macklin, a lecturer at Cornell, concluded that students who live together are not necessarily contemplating marriage. Instead, she said, they are living out what used to be called "going steady."

The survey was conducted two years ago with approximately 300 students chosen from the 11,000 undergraduates at the Ithaca, N.Y., coeducational school. Living together was defined in the survey as having shared a bed or bedroom with a single person of the opposite sex for four or more nights a week for at least three consecutive months.

"The thing I was most concerned about was the fact that most of the students didn't want to discuss their relationship with their parents," Dr. Macklin said in a telephone interview. "Their thinking was that their parents couldn't handle the problem."

Parents Not Told
Dr. Macklin's findings, which were published in the November issue of Psychology Today magazine, showed that nearly 80 per cent of the students who lived together tried to conceal it from their parents.

To find what parents of Cornell students thought about unmarried persons living together, Dr. Macklin said she did a pilot study last winter with parents of 75 third-year students.

"About two-thirds of the parents thought no one should live together before marriage," Dr. Macklin said. "Not one single parent would recommend that people live together." Dr. Macklin said her student survey showed that only 5 per cent of male engineering students lived with single women compared to 60 per cent of male arts and science students.

"The most interesting in basic ability of people to together, and that fact interests me," she said.

She also found that 90 per cent of the students living together found their relationships sexually satisfying, and most all said they used form of contraception.

The report showed that three-fourths of the students living together officially maintain two separate residences, about 10 per cent of them shared a dormitory room, and nearly 10 per cent lived together in a state house.

Fifty per cent of the students said the relationship had no effect on their studies, with the rest split between negative and positive effects.

"Cohabitation seems to be out of a desire to know an as a whole person, and to be and to share as openly as completely as possible with person," Dr. Macklin said.

French Regime Agrees on Bill Permit Abortio

PARIS, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—government agreed today to legalize abortion, a move forbidden in France, but in widely practiced.

The proposed law would allow abortion within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy for reasons of a financial or moral distress, or close to the Elysee Palace. After 12 weeks, an abortion would be permitted only on medical grounds.

The draft law will be presented to a full cabinet meeting on 13 and then to the National Assembly where it is expected to pass into the opposition of a number of Gaullist deputies traditionally hostile to abortion.

The present law, passed in 1973, outlaws abortion except in cases where a mother's life is in danger.

U.S. High Court Considering Minors' Constitutional Rights

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The Supreme Court is beginning to explore a controversial area with few legal guideposts, trying to determine whether young people have the same constitutional rights as their elders.

Already on the court docket for the 1974-75 term are a half-dozen cases dealing with the question of whether children enjoy less legal protection, with respect to free speech, due process and similar guarantees, than their parents.

Although the justices have dealt in the past with a number of major issues affecting children, such as school desegregation and child labor laws, they are only now seeking answers to a complex series of questions involving their social and political equality.

A case that was argued before the court earlier this month raises the issue of whether grade school and high school pupils can be

suspended without advance notice and a hearing.

In a friend-of-the-court brief the Children's Defense Fund charged that this problem reached "shocking proportions" with school officials free to "punish" any pupils without giving any valid reason, and this system particularly victimized members of racial minorities.

According to the Defense Fund, a unit of the Washington research Project, 39,500 pupils suspended by the New York school system during the 1973-74 school year while a study of states—Arkansas, Maryland, Jersey, South Carolina and C showed 150,000 suspensions in period.

The case before the Supreme Court involves nine Ohio pupils who are challenging a state statute that permits authorities to provide no suspension after the fact; allows parents to appeal a board of education but no other hearing.

The nine pupils' suspensions were based on disruption, to obey orders immediately, defiance, disrespect and, in instances, no stated cause.

A U.S. District Court in favor of the pupils, holding the right to an education, not literally guaranteed by the Constitution, was protected by 14th Amendment's guarantee against deprivation of without due process of law.

Authorities Case

Columbus school authorities argued before the Supreme Court in a 1973 decision in a case, its justices had held that the Constitution not guarantee any funds right to an education at school disciplinary rules rarely depriving pupils of education were thus valid.

In a related case already been argued, two grade pupils from Miami were suspended for one semester for pouring two 1 bottles of malt liquor into gallons of punch at a homecoming class party.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, in the schoolgirls' case, had been situationally denied a hearing which authorities might determine whether the punishment was "intoxicating" thus validly prohibited.

The Supreme Court is agreed to decide whether the standard of obscenity is applied to publications and read by minors and adults.

Obscene Publication
At issue is a high school newspaper which was an Indianapolis school author "obscene, filthy, indecent, defamatory."

A U.S. District Court the students an injunction interference with their saying it represented an institutional prior restraint on the press.

Another dispute that has been agreed to resolve on the question of whether laws can provide that a comes an adult at 18 does not until he is 21.

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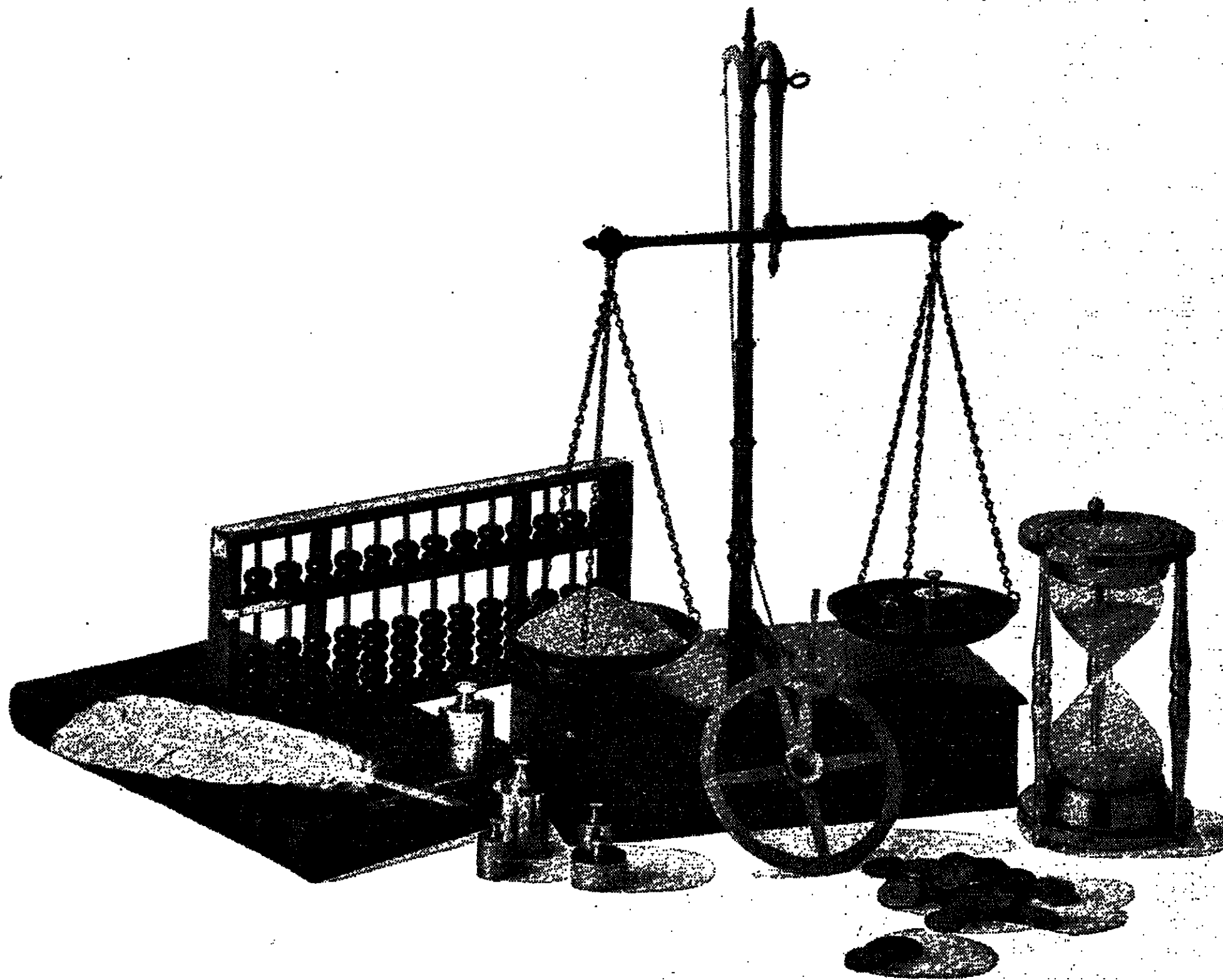
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Sakharov Says Soviet Prisoners On One-Day Fast

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Political prisoners held a mass hunger strike today in Soviet jails and labor camps, dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov said.

He said today was marked as "day of the political prisoner" throughout the Soviet Union. There was no special reason for choosing Oct. 30, he said.

Mr. Sakharov said he did not know how many prisoners were involved.

He said that the number of purely political prisoners ranged from 2,000 to 10,000, not counting persons jailed for religious practices.

The government maintains there are no political prisoners here, only ordinary criminals. Mr. Sakharov, who helped design the Soviet hydrogen bomb, now heads a human rights movement which takes a close interest in persons jailed for reasons of conscience.

In a meeting with Western newsmen, he said that information about the prisoners is uncertain. He held up a flimsy piece of tissue paper the size of a cigarette pack, covered on both sides with tiny, spidery handwriting. "This is how we get our information," he said.

2 Recant Testimony Naming Boxer Killer

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 30 (AP).—Two convicts whose testimony helped send former boxer Rubin (Hurricane) Carter to prison for life in a triple murder testified yesterday that they lied at the trial in return for leniency in cases pending against them.

Alfred Bello, imprisoned for breaking and entering, testified at a hearing here for Carter and his co-defendant, John Artis, also serving life for the 1968 murder of three men in a Paterson, N.J., bar. Bello said that he was pressured by the police into identifying Carter and Artis as the men who fired shots in the bar. Arthur Bradley also said he lied to secure leniency.



OKING AT A QUEEN—While Danish Queen Margrethe II gave a dinner in honor of Yugoslav President Tito, her children, Crown Prince Frederik (right) and Prince Joachim, watched from the hall's balcony.

Kurdish Rebels Quit Several Positions Iraqis Intensify Offensive

KURDISH REBELS, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Kurdish commanders said yesterday that their guerrilla forces (unpublished strategic victories in the Northern Kur mountains as the Iraqi attempted to push them on the Iraqi-Iranian frontier strip bordering Kurdistan, meanwhile, Iraqi Army yesterday moved artillery and conducted operations that have become on the tense frontier.

Without Iraq, Iraqi artillery concentrated fire on re-Kurdish positions in the mountains 40 miles from Zozak positions are in for the Iraqis because could allow direct shelling. Kurdish headquarters already has been under serial bombardment daily. It has forecast that its will put down the Kurdish this winter and end the rebellion which began in when the Kurds accused Iraqi government of not the terms of a four-year agreement guaranteeing autonomy.

were offered limited of self-rule and rejectedposal. In spite of Iraq's forecast, leaders at the Kurdish

headquarters here were speculating that heavy casualties inflicted on the Iraqis have put the Iraqi leadership in Baghdad under internal pressure to resolve the conflict by negotiations.

Habib Karim, secretary-general of the Kurdistan Democratic party, said that "Very authentic sources" in Baghdad had reported that Iraqi Army commanders had urged the government to seek a political solution and end the war.

As he spoke, Iraqi bombers raided Chouman Valley but their bombs fell across the valley on the Sukran mountains.

Mr. Karim also said other sources claimed that the Russians were counseling the Iraqi party to find a political way out of the conflict.

The fighting has been the most intense in the long history of Kurdish insurgency, which flared up throughout the 1960s.

The major front is at Ruwanduz near Zozak in northern Iraq, where the Iraqi government has committed an estimated 80,000 troops equipped with sophisticated Russian weapons.

The fighting there has cost the Iraqis about 2,000 dead, according to Kurdish estimates, with the overall Iraqi death toll since March placed at between 5,000 and 6,000. The Kurdish death toll is given here as about 550 men.

Brazil's Meningitis Epidemic Continues; 2,000 Feared Dead

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Brazil's meningitis epidemic, which authorities thought had reached the peak a few months ago, is still continuing. The military-backed government is beginning to admit the seriousness of the situation, but it still will not say how many persons have died from the disease.

Reliable estimates place the death toll for the year at more than 2,000.

The 1975 Pan-American Games, scheduled to be held in Sao Paulo, were ordered transferred to another country because of the epidemic. Tourism and health officials are worried that meningitis will be a problem during next February's carnival in Rio.

The government hopes to vaccinate about 50 million Brazilians against meningitis by the end of next year. That is nearly three-fifths of the country's total population.

"This year we lost the war against meningitis because of a lack of vaccine," Health Minister Paulo Almeida Machado declared. "We've done everything possible," he added, "but we are in an uncomfortable defensive position. Meningitis vaccine still is not produced on a large scale."

"Brazil must import its vaccine from France and the United States."

It is nearly impossible to get accurate fatality figures. Doctors are under orders not to talk to newsmen about meningitis and, when Brazilian newsmen attempt to calculate the total deaths, federal police censors usually cut the numbers out of their stories.

20,000 Victims

A leading Rio newspaper reported recently, however, that Mr. Machado had told a closed meeting of state health officials that about 20,000 Brazilians had suffered meningitis this year and that more than 2,000 of them had died.

The Federal Health Ministry, asked if that report was correct,

Big Ransom Paid, Italian Boy Freed

MILAN, Oct. 30 (AP).—Police said yesterday that an Italian candy magnate paid a \$3.1-million ransom for his kidnapped 6-year-old son. It was believed to be the highest ransom in history for a kidnapping victim.

The boy, Daniele Alemagna, was released in Milan Monday, after six days in captivity.

The Alemagnas refused to confirm the amount paid, but the family attorney said it was a "huge ransom."

replied, "We are not authorized to give out any information on this subject."

The figure of 2,000 dead, however, coincides with a statement which the health minister made in Congress in August, saying that there had been 10,572 cases of meningitis since January and that during the worst phase of the epidemic the fatality rate was 15 per cent.

Dr. Carlos de Oliveira Busto, director of Sao Paulo's Raulito Ribas Hospital, a major treatment center for meningitis, said in an interview with a Brazilian medical journal that many of the victims of the current epidemic are babies under a year old. Visits to public hospitals and clinics indicate that most of the meningitis victims are from urban slums.

Nothing Specific

A Brazilian doctor who agreed to talk to a foreign correspondent said that the potential of a meningitis epidemic has existed in Brazil for years, "and you can't really blame the current outbreak on anything specific."

"It's like those polio outbreaks in the United States in the days before the vaccine," he went on. "All of a sudden, there would be an increase in the number of cases and nobody could explain why."

The doctor admitted that the much-criticized Brazilian federal health system should be doing a better job. He said that the present government policy of mass vaccinations combined with efforts to treat proven meningitis cases as fast as possible "is better than nothing."

Meningitis attacks the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord. If treatment is not given within 24 hours, death is likely.

Luxury Liner QE 2 Still Being Repaired

CHERBOURG, France, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Workers today were still repairing the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth II, which was damaged in a storm Sunday. Maritime authorities said that it could not leave Cherbourg harbor before tomorrow night or Friday.

Harbor officials have not decided whether the ship will proceed to New York with its 1,600 passengers or whether it must abandon the transatlantic voyage and return to its home port of Southampton, England.

Rhodesia Troops Kill 13

SALISBURY, Oct. 30 (AP).—Thirteen African guerrillas have been killed by Rhodesian security forces since Oct. 18, it was announced today.

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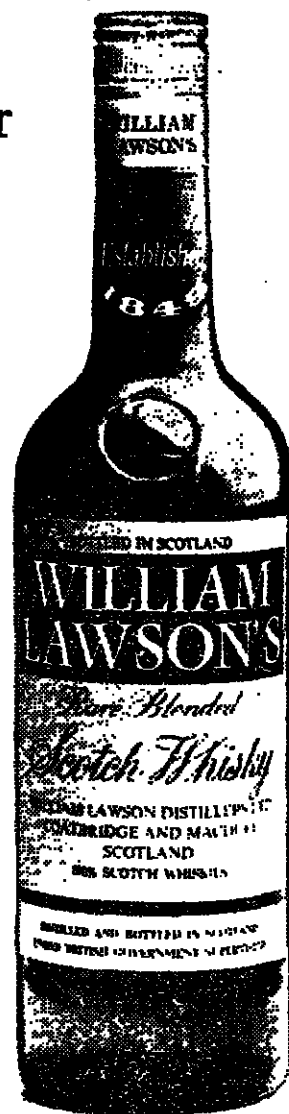
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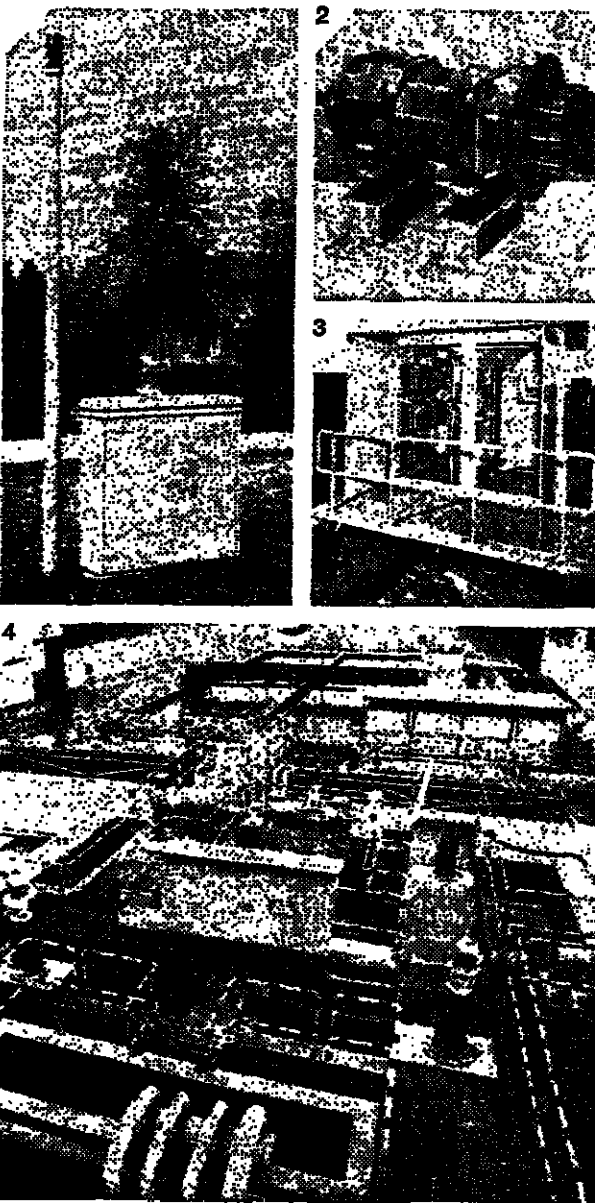
At least you can see this enemy

Smoke is dirty—but at least it's obvious and fairly local. The more dangerous air pollutants are invisible and sometimes you can't smell them either. Being gases, like the air itself, they travel with it over great distances. Country air may be laden with them. Before you can deal with them you have to know what they are and where they come from. And that, because of their wide

dispersion, means monitoring their concentrations over hundreds of square miles. We have set up, for the Netherlands Government, such a monitoring network covering the whole of Holland. Such a network is not merely a large number of monitors dotted all over the country. What the Netherlands Government was looking for, and what it found in Philips,

was an industrial partner capable of planning a total system and supplying the hardware to implement it. In this network more than 200 monitoring stations measure the air pollution once a minute (and some make meteorological measurements as well). That's a lot of data. It has to be transmitted, recorded and reduced to a more digestible form without any of it being lost. The means

for doing this entirely automatically—including error detection and the calibration of every monitor and the on-line and off-line data processing required for determining patterns and trends—was our major task.



1 Air pollution measurement. This is a typical monitoring station. Beside SO₂ it can measure the concentrations of CO, NO_x, NO, O₃, H₂S and dust continuously. Alarm levels for any pollutant can be set and the station calibrated by remote command.

2 In a Philips Stirling engine the fuel is burned outside the engine, heating the heater cage on the right. The combustion can be controlled excellently, hence the content of nitrogen oxides, CO and hydrocarbons in the exhaust is very low, so low pollution. This experimental Swash-plate engine develops 60 H.P. and is light for its power. The weight/horse power ratio is comparable with internal combustion gasoline engines (1.5-2 kg/H.P.).

3 Automatic monitoring. Accurate control of the effluent from a works—for example, to ensure that it is always within legal limits—requires accurate and fully automatic monitoring. The monitor shown here can run unattended for a month transmitting data on turbidity, acidity, dissolved oxygen and so forth to a central station.

4 Automatic purification plants. Restrictions on the discharge of industrial effluents into rivers, canals or sewers will become increasingly severe—and purification before discharge correspondingly important. Moreover, pollutants are often valuable materials going to waste—as indeed is the water that carries them. Philips have devised automatic purification plants capable of recovering a large number of pollutants and rendering the water fit for recirculation. This plant built for an Italian company is one of them.

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PHILIPS Working on pollution



Mr. Rockefeller's Finances

As the details of Nelson Rockefeller's finances continue to pour out, it becomes increasingly important to keep in mind what this exercise in high finance and the tax laws is all about. Mr. Rockefeller is not disclosing his financial transactions simply to let the rest of us admire their size and scope. Nor is he spreading out this information in order to satisfy the spreading curiosity about how a rich man gets and spends his money. He has opened his private financial records because he wants to persuade Congress and the public that he is honest, truthful and ethical and because he believes that neither the size of his fortune nor the way he has used it should be an impediment to his confirmation as vice-president.

We bring this up because it seems to us that the relevance of Mr. Rockefeller's disclosures to the issue before Congress is being obscured by fascination with the details of those disclosures and confusion about the meaning of some of them. Take, for example, the fact that Mr. Rockefeller has agreed to pay \$903,712 in back taxes to the federal government. That is interesting and somewhat mind-boggling but, without more, it is not relevant to whether or not Mr. Rockefeller should be confirmed as vice-president. What the Internal Revenue Service audit of Mr. Rockefeller's tax returns for the last five years has laid bare is not fraud but disagreements between the IRS and Mr. Rockefeller (or his tax lawyers) about the deductibility of certain expenditures and the handling of certain assets. Those disagreements are commonplace between the IRS and big taxpayers, be they individual or corporate, and they often are settled in court, simply because they involve questions about certain parts of the tax laws that have never been raised before. There is no suggestion that Mr. Rockefeller failed to report income that he actually received (as one recent vice-president did) or that he created phony deductions. So far as we know, no one has even intimated that there is anything dishonest about the tax returns he signed.

Similarly, the fact that Mr. Rockefeller deducted as a gift to the State of New York the \$48.176 he spent improving the executive mansion in Albany is interesting but, without more, irrelevant to the question

pending before Congress. There is no suggestion that he permitted public money to be spent to increase the value of his personal property (as one recent president did). Instead, he spent his money to increase the value of publicly owned property and then took a tax deduction for it. The economic impact of what he did was to transfer money from his bank account to real estate owned by the people of New York. Part (but not all) of this money would otherwise have gone to the federal Treasury. Unless there was some underhanded dealing with contractors or others—and no one has suggested such a thing—there is nothing illegal or corrupt about what he did.

It is, of course, the size of Mr. Rockefeller's fortune that has made his tax returns so fascinating. It is not often that the American people have a chance to examine the affairs of a man who is now paying in back taxes more money than the average citizen earns in a lifetime. So it may be useful to put the back tax figure in perspective. The IRS assessment against Mr. Rockefeller, covering five years, represents the same proportion of his income that an assessment of \$10,000, covering five years, would represent in relation to the income of an average congressman.

In the long run, it may be that the size of Mr. Rockefeller's fortune will be the stumbling block on his road to the vice-presidency. As we have suggested before, Congress needs to make sure Mr. Rockefeller fully understands how money can be misused without its being put to illegal or immoral purposes. This, it seems to us, is the real question raised by the gifts Mr. Rockefeller has made to people who are or who have been in public office. It should provide the principal focus for the two congressional committees once they get back to town and turn to what should be their first item of business, Mr. Rockefeller's income tax returns, in other words, ought to be of only passing interest unless there are some major aspects of them that have not yet been revealed. There is nothing that has yet appeared concerning those returns that raises questions about his fitness for high public office.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Continuity in Bonn

At a time of considerable instability in the democratic countries of Europe, even state and local elections take on heightened interest. There was unusual curiosity in European Community and NATO capitals about the effect of last weekend's state elections in Bavaria and Hesse on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's five-month-old West German coalition.

Schmidt's Social Democrats lost ground in both states, giving up their leading position in Hesse to the Christian Democratic Union for the first time since creation of the Federal Republic. His Free Democratic partner was also set back in Hesse and made no gain in Bavaria. The big winner was Franz-Josef Strauss, whose Christian Social Union in Bavaria polled a record 62 per cent.

If these results affect national policies at all, changes are unlikely before the federal elections of 1976. In response to Strauss's assertion that the Social Democrats lost votes because of Bonn's policy of détente with the Soviet bloc, Schmidt blithely flew off to Moscow on schedule with Foreign Minister

Hans-Dietrich Genscher for talks with Soviet leaders about economic relations and the problems of West Berlin. Nor will the election reverses curtail the role of strong leadership Schmidt has exerted in the Common Market and especially his drive for an overhaul of the disjointed common agricultural policy. His long-run prospects have not been damaged irreparably by two state elections.

Although West Germany has a parliamentary system, the candidates for chancellor count for a great deal in federal elections. The Christian Union parties are still in turmoil about the choice of a candidate to oppose Schmidt in 1976. His decisive victory in Bavaria will give Strauss more influence in the selection process, though he almost certainly cannot get the nomination for himself; and his role as kingmaker is more likely to be divisive than unifying.

It is far too early to count out Schmidt; and continuity is certain in any conceivable circumstances to characterize most of West Germany's policies toward the European Community, NATO, and East-West détente.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain: Left-Wing Course

There were no real surprises in the Queen's Speech. Normally, when a government presents its immediate program after an election victory, there is some interest in the detail of how it will immediately interpret its manifesto in terms of parliamentary action. On this occasion, however, the government has been producing the policies to which it now gives priority since February, in the form of white papers and consultative documents.

It is without question a left-wing course on which Mr. Wilson intends to lead the country. What is more, despite his slim overall majority on paper, the Prime Minister probably has the votes to introduce most of what was promised. For on most of the individual items, some elements of the non-Conservative opposition are likely to vote with Labor.

Some of the items for nationalization in the already announced Labor program, notably the proposal to take ports, road haulage and the construction industry into public ownership, did not feature in the submitted list. It still seems, however, that these industries are part of Labor plans for a later stage of this Parliament. They are,

therefore, left in the unsatisfactory position of having a great cloud of doubt over their futures. It is not a satisfactory position.

—From the Times (London).

Mideast Setback

King Hussein's defeat by the Palestinian Liberation Organization at the Arab summit meeting in Rabat is a huge impediment to progress toward peace at a time when nerves were already becoming dangerously frayed. In place of King Hussein, who was already deeply involved in factual negotiations with Israel for a modus vivendi including restoration of part of the West Bank, authority is now transferred to Yasser Arafat, a guerrilla and terrorist leader committed to Israel's destruction and to no negotiations with the Jewish state.

Israel likewise rejects negotiations with Arafat. If Yasser Arafat, now recognized by the UN, can respond to his enhanced prestige by giving evidence of serious responsibility, Israel might become less adamant against him. No one—including Russia and its new favorite, Syria, whom it has armed to the teeth, should have any illusions about the wider dangers of a new war in which both sides would use long-range missiles.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

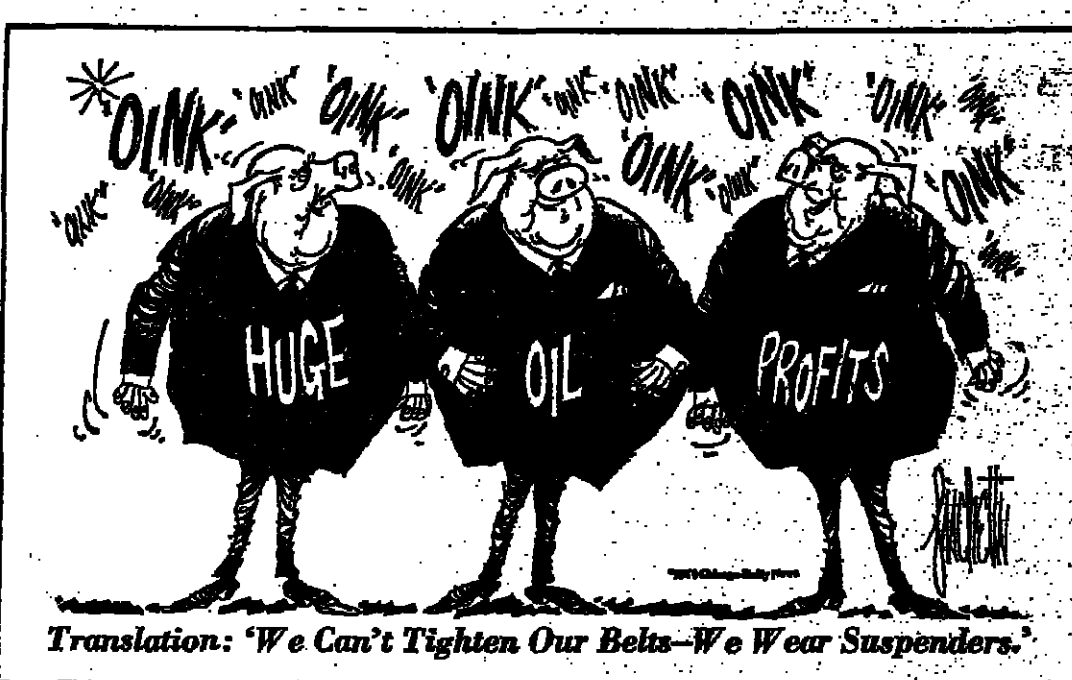
October 31, 1899

NEW YORK—Automobile has just gained a powerful supporter in the person of the political leader, Mr. Croker. He said yesterday that he knew of no good reason for the attitude of the Park Board in excluding horseless vehicles from Central Park. He does not consider the new vehicle dangerous to horses, and has, himself, just bought an automobile run by steam.

Fifty Years Ago

October 31, 1924

NEW YORK—In an article in Current History purporting to print authorized quotations from the ex-Kaiser on "War Guilt and the Future" by George S. Viner, the former ruler flatly denies the responsibility of the recent war. He blames British trade rivalry, the French desire to recover Alsace-Lorraine and Russia's desire for a sea outlet as the real causes for the Great War.



Hobgoblins Right and Left

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The hobgoblin of this year's elections is that the Democrats want a massive victory in the House and Senate races so that they can dominate President Ford and override his vetoes, but this is Halloween talk rather than practical politics.

Even if Democrats added another 35 seats to their present House majority of 249-187, they would still fall short of the 291 votes needed to create the veto-proof Congress Ford is campaigning against. And this assumes that every Democrat in the House would vote the party line, which didn't happen even in the days of Franklin Roosevelt's lopsided majorities.

It is true that the Democrats are a greedy bunch and they could get it, but even House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma doesn't want to unbalance the system and knows from experience that the larger the Democratic majority the harder it is for him to control their votes.

Veto Issue

The Constitution insisted on a two-thirds vote of both the House and the Senate to override a presidential veto precisely because the Founding Fathers intended to make such votes extremely difficult, and in general the Congress has been faithful to this principle, regardless of the party balance.

Even in 1973, when President Nixon's popularity was falling fast, the Congress was able to override only one of his nine '73 vetoes (limiting his war-making powers), and of the 37 vetoes he cast from early 1969 until the end of 1973, only five were overridden.

In practical political terms, the Democrats are less interested in boosting their present majorities in the House and Senate than they are in getting control of the machinery and patronage of the government in the states with the most electoral votes. They are not as eager for House and Senate seats in '74 as for control of the state houses that will help them in the presidential play-offs of 1976.

Their main objective is not to override Ford's vetoes but to ride the Republicans out of the White House, which the GOP has occupied for the last two terms. A spectacular Democratic victory in the House and Senate next week, followed by defiance of presidential vetoes in the next two years, could easily produce a reaction in 1976.

The Economy

The economy is still likely to be the major issue in the next presidential election. It is the issue that has kept the Democrats in the presidency for 28 out of the last 44 years, but it is not likely to help them if they cripple Ford by overriding one veto after another.

Besides, if the Democrats win by an overwhelming margin, their leaders in the House would have to consider another disadvantage: The possibility that a lot of new young Democratic upstarts might challenge the present leadership and join with those who would prefer a different speaker.

Accordingly, talk of a one-party system is both bad politics and bad history. The trend usually goes against the president's party in midterm elections, but in the last six midterm elections, the average House gain of the "out" party has been only 26 seats, and even much larger gains have not always assured victory in the oust at the next presidential election.

In 1923, for example, when President Harding was still alive, the Democrats added six seats in the

Senate and 75 in the House, but after his death, his successor, Calvin Coolidge, won handily for the GOP in 1924. Similarly, the Republicans gained 13 seats in the Senate and 56 in the House in the midterm elections of 1946, capturing control of both houses of Congress, but Harry Truman squeaked back into the White House two years later.

There may be more future, therefore, in watching the governors, who are regaining some of their old authority and will undoubtedly play an important, if not a decisive, role in 1976. The split is now 22 Democrats and 18 Republicans, with the prospect that the Democrats are going to add California, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut to their total.

They also have a good chance of holding the governorships of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland, and could even pick up Michigan. With this dominant control of the state capitals in a time of economic difficulty, the Democrats should not need to worry too much about their base on Capitol Hill.

Meanwhile, what President Ford has to worry about is not losing his power of veto, but his command over his own party. For if he loses heavily next Tuesday, despite all his campaigning, he may be confronted by the defection of conservative Republicans and the threat of a third-party coalition led by Gov. Ronald Reagan of California and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

Separately, these two governors probably have little chance of winning their parties' presidential nomination in 1976, but together in a three-party race, they might finally produce a wholly new alignment of American political power and challenge both of the major parties.

In short, the threat is not the replacement of the two-party system by a dominant Democratic party, but the replacement by a three-party system led by Reagan and Wallace on the right. Third parties have never been very successful in America, but these are strange times, and at the present rate of inflation and recession, Reagan and Wallace could be the bogymen of 1976.

A New Geopolitics

By Peter Grose

NEW YORK—Not everything happening these days is bad. Into the arcane science of geopolitics is creeping a long-term trend that could even be considered benign, a change in the list of factors that add up to national power.

For almost 30 years now, the essential ingredient for global status as a "power" has been the nuclear bomb. With it, a country has been in the club; without it, governments have had to rely on an ally to grant great privileges or at least to spread a protective umbrella to compensate for lesser status. A whole generation of geopolitical thinkers was educated on the map weighted for the nuclear powers. Geopolitics has been the 20th century's dismal science, as economics was for the 19th. It gauged its development by a minute hand hovering toward the midnight of nuclear holocaust. The balance of power was a balance of mutual terror.

The nuclear measure is certainly not as outmoded as, say, extent of empire in ranking national power, but there is obviously a new symbol of status in the national power game: oil. The long-time oil have formed their own club, one in which membership turns out to be highly desirable. People no longer snicker when the Shah of Iran declares his intent to make Tehran the Paris of a transoceanic hub. Americans are rushing to study Arabic with as much gusto as they took up Russian after Sputnik.

Mexico's Role

The latest beneficiary of the new geopolitics is Mexico, so long shielded from strategic view by the glare of the United States. Without accurate polling data, it can be asserted with confidence that more people in the United States have set out to learn to pronounce the name of the President of Mexico (eh-cheh-veh-REE-yah) in one month than in the entire previous history of the Mexican Republic.

When news of the Mexican oil discoveries reached Washington a couple of days ago, some Americans thought the Gulf of Mexico could turn into another Persian Gulf. That seems wildly enthusiastic; with oil reserves of something like 300 billion barrels, the states along the Persian Gulf are

not likely to be supplanted from the ranks of superpowers, whatever happens. But Mexico's perfectly respectable 30-billion-barrel estimate would be twice the size of the heralded North Sea discoveries or the oil in the Alaskan North Slope fields, and assure Mexico's status as at least a big power.

The new map of geopolitics has some other startling changes. Formerly established as big powers are Nigeria and Indonesia. Norway may be coming along soon. Indonesian discoveries have been made off Malaysia and Taiwan, giving hope to the latter just as it was being effectively drummed out of the old big-power club. Morocco, which has already gained some status from its newly prospering phosphate business, has just granted two offshore oil concessions.

Pakistanis are longingly studying geological surveys suggesting that they may be sitting on some 40 billion barrels of oil. The government recently increased its exploration budget by 48 per cent, saving the irony that Pakistan could become a major power under the new rules just after India managed to squeak into the club under the old.

The power game played under the old rules rather than the nuclear rules doesn't change all the calculations of geopolitics. The United States and the Soviet Union remain superpowers. China is probably close to superpower status. Britain stays in her same ranking, as long as Westminster can prevent Scotland from learning too much about declarations of independence. France would be the big loser if Gen. de Gaulle's little force de frappe could no longer suffice to assure big-power status.

Goals Reversed

The new geopolitics reverses some of the goals that dominated the old. Instead of nonproliferation, what the world needs is more proliferation—of oil reserves. Underground testing should be banned when dealing with nuclear devices, but promoted in terms of oil exploration and drilling. Scientists are now trying to impose limitations on nuclear weapons, but they will be promoting new sophisticated capabilities for producing energy.

The passing from a nuclear age into an oil age in geopolitics—if it really happens that way—will naturally not eliminate the constants of history, the tensions and national rivalries, the threats and realities of war. There will be new temptations to use nuclear weapons, but even short of that, the financial and social upheavals alone are creating new geopolitical problems.

But the evolution can be called benign in this sense: Aspiring to big-power status used to demand diversion of national resources into the production of bombs that contaminated the physical environment even more dangerously than the political; in the interests of mankind they can never be used. The new geopolitics grants the privileges of power to nations that direct their national efforts into the production of energy, a product that can be used, that can help people to live, and just possibly to live better.

Troubled Economy

Britain in Crisis—I

By Bernard D. Nossiter

(This is the first of two articles.)

LONDON—Beverly Sides, a big aircraft manufacturer confronted with skyrocketing costs, wants to stop producing British new civil aircraft. The HS-146 Airbus A300, which workers are scheduled to build off and another 10,000 production jobs are threatened.

Jesse Seligson, a British official, says that the British aircraft industry is in a "state of emergency" and that it is "in a state of collapse." The industry is "in a state of collapse" and that it is "in a state of collapse."

Almost every day, Britain's troubled economy staggers from another body blow. In his first speech after his successful bid for re-election, Prime Minister Harold Wilson warned his countrymen that they confront "the most formidable peacetime challenge in their lives."

Virulent Force

Bankers, industrialists, union officials, and economists agree that Wilson was not exaggerating. The "stagflation" hit his all non-Communist industrial nations has struck here with an especially virulent force.

The broad indicators of economic activity add up to an almost universally gloomy picture. Retail prices are 17.1 per cent above a year ago and the gap widens almost every month. Total output is stagnant, with second-quarter production of goods and services this year about 1.2 per cent below the pace in the first three months of 1973. Unemployment creeps up slowly. It took a slight dip in October, but still stands at 643,000, or 2.8 per cent of the labor force as it is measured here.

Exports cannot match the sharply increased bill for oil and other imported commodities, and the debt for overseas trade is running at an enormous yearly rate of \$1 billion. The stock market has suffered a slide steeper than in the depths of the 1930s depression. The Financial Times index of industrial shares has plunged more than 60 per cent since the beginning of last year and companies will not go to the stock market to raise new capital. If firms stick to their present plans, crucial investment in new plants and machinery will fall 8 per cent in the last six months of 1974.

Unsurprisingly, Britons are pessimistic. Most disposable personal income—the buying power of pay and other income sources after taxes are subtracted—was down nearly 4 per cent in the spring from the level reached a year ago.

"Unless something is done," a major industrialist says in private, "I know several firms—some large—that are one to six months from bankruptcy."

In the City, London's financial district, a leading banker says: "The first time since the 1930s, the banking system is fragile."

Economists, financiers, officials and union men interviewed for this report are aware of the economy's precarious state. The prevailing view, however, is that the situation is critical but not hopeless, that recognition of the danger will produce policies enabling Britain to pull through the world recession without destroying the nation's social fabric.

For all its malaise, the labor force still regards itself as part of the social order. Even the few British Communists, some strategically placed in union leadership posts, talk of revolutionary change achieved through the ballot box. Britain's bomb throwers are not trying to overturn a stable but speed up a process that is probably inevitable, the separation of the last six British colonies in Ireland from London's rule.

There is widespread agreement that the key to a solvent Britain lies in the hands of the trade unions and their 10 million members. If the nation is to be spared more bankruptcies and massive unemployment, the argument runs, unions must restrain their pay demands.

The Wilson government is relying on its unwritten Social contract with the unions to achieve this end. Under this loose understanding, Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, urges member unions to seek pay increases that match but do not exceed the rise in living costs and to make these bargains stick for at least a year. In return, the government promises to maintain jobs, bar wealth to distribute it more equally, give the state a bigger say in the decisions of industry

and help its incomes at the worst part.

Wilson began delivering on the government's part of the bargain in the Queen's Speech on Tuesday which fixed the agenda for the new Parliament. It gave high priority to the nationalization of North Sea oil discoveries, shipbuilding and aircraft manufacture along with the creation of a new agency to buy up individual firms in other industries.

At least at the top, there is a working agreement between the TUC and the Confederation of British Industry, the major employers' group, on a definition of the "cost-push" wage standard. It means, economists for both groups say, yearly pay increases of no more than 20 per cent.

This is hardly a rule for austerity. But by last month, hourly pay for "blue collar" workers was already 20.5 per cent above a year ago and had been climbing steadily from the 13.6 per cent level reached in March.

None of this inspires any confidence that the "contract" will be honored. Economists in the City as well as in universities are convinced that Wilson will eventually have to impose mandatory curbs on pay. The government and the unions, however, insist there is no plausible alternative to voluntary restraint. This amounts to an admission that tough unions will break any legislative restraint, just as the coal miners did to bring down Edward Heath's Conservative government last winter.

The TUC itself has mounted a powerful propaganda drive in support of wage restraint. It has enlisted some unexpected allies. They include the left-wing militant Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, Britain's largest with 1.3 million members.

For business, union demands for big pay raises are another twist of the screw in what has been called a "doomsday machine." It is grinding down both cash and profits.

Another twist is prices. Under existing controls, corporations are only allowed to pass on to their customers half of any wage increase. Business must absorb the rest.

In addition, taxes on firms were increased last March and they pay the higher levies on fictional profits. For example:

Nearly every manufacturer and retailer shows big paper profits because rising prices have sharply increased the value of their inventories—the materials, parts and finished products in warehouses and on shelves. Companies pay taxes on these "profits" even though they must replenish depleted inventories at the new and higher prices.

If these illusory profits are subtracted, the CBI calculates that all of British business earned only \$50 million in the first half of 1974, less than the tax bill. In other words, British business is running in the red.

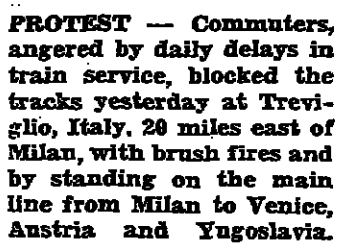
The CBI argues that British industry needs at once \$7 billion to finance its plans to expand and shrink investments in machinery and inventories. Although experts quarrel over the figure both ends of the political spectrum, the TUC as well as the CBI, agree that the pressure of the "doomsday machine" must be relaxed.

Two Approaches

Wilson's cabinet is wrestling with two equal approaches to the problem each with its own competing ideologies in the government. The Labor party is committed to creating a National Enterprise Board under Anthony Benn, the minister for trade. It is a key to the left and an option for the business community. It Benn board will inject capital in business in return for shares at a value in the management.

Unsurprisingly, the TUC now comes increasingly to state its case for jobs and sees Benn's NEB as an instrument for this end. Indeed, the unions are now press for legislation to prohibit its special subsidies for fire workers. It is one measure of how serious industry officials take the warning they have been given in private by financiers and industrialists.

(Tomorrow: The next two critical years.)



By Hedrick Smith

6 in U.S. Poll pose Moves CIA in Chile

to Go Slow Forming New Government

er of UN Force orted by Lebanon

Nyane, 43, was put aboard a round plane after a court fined him 132,000 le pounds (\$54,000). The aid they found 60 kilos of in his four suitcases as he out to board a UN plane. ally. Egypt.

Bordeaux Court Told How Wines Were Upgraded

The court told Mr. Bert that it was surprised at the role played by truck drivers in such cases. The defendant dismissed this as a minor detail, saying: "There is always a way to fix it with them."

Terrorist Group In Buenos Aires Denies Threats

The communiqué was accompanied by the identification card of Pedro Baraza, one of two young men slain in a double murder Oct. 13. Cronica said.

Other newspapers reported receiving identification papers of the other victim, Carlos Laham.

Police in Cordoba, 440 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, today identified two other men found Sunday with bullets in their chests.

Jose Orueta, a member of the left Peronist youth organization, and Jose Morell, a member of the leftist Montonero guerrilla band,

Le Monde's Price Rises

PARIS, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—The price of the evening newspaper *Le Monde* will rise from 1 franc (about 20 cents) to 1.20 francs Friday, the newspaper said today. The increase was due to rising costs, particularly of paper, *Le Monde* said.

The statistics indicate how

In the late 1940s, Lithuanian farming was collectivized by decree, except for private plots up to one and a half acres allowed

to individual families. More than half the farmers still prefer to live on their tiny farmsteads rather than move into newly constructed rural settlements. Mr. Zukauskas said that, of the 375,000 individual farmsteads in Lithuania after World War II, about 203,000 remained.

By William Borders

"Exoneration," by Richard Rohmer, is one of half-a-dozen futuristic new novels dealing with various aspects of the American domination of Canada, which has long been a subject of Canadian resentment, but seldom the subject of such a simultaneous outpouring of fiction.

Other Books

"The Dirty Scenario," by John Ballen, tells a tale of Central Intelligence Agency involvement in Canadian politics, and in "Rage Under the Arctic," by Basil Jackson, a submarine tanker carrying American oil from Alaska to Boston breaks open under the Canadian polar ice, with devastating effect.

The "Ultimatum" of that title is the demand by the president of the United States in the year 1980 that the Canadian Parliament immediately yield to the energy-starved Americans Canada's huge reserve of natural gas "which belongs to the American people by right of investment" in their discovery.

"Exxoneration," a sequel to "Ultimatum," begins with the battle touched off by Canada's decision to reject the ultimatum of the American president, a tough-talking Texan. It derives its name from the central action of the plot—a Canadian-engineered take-over of the Exxon Corp. in 1981.

Canadian critics generally gave both books unfavorable reviews, finding their tone didactic, their dialogue wooden and their characterizations skimpy. But sales have been impressive anyway.

Mr. Rohmer, who has written nonfiction books about the development of Canada's vast, frozen northland, and its mineral wealth, concedes that his novels have an educational purpose as well as an artistic one.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 30 (IPT).—The next meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group to take place in Rome Nov. 7-8, has been postponed indefinitely because of U.S. fears about the reliability of the regime in Portugal in which Communists hold leading posts.

That concern was also shared by West Germany and Britain, and all three countries were today pleading the pressure of "current business" as the reason for postponement.

It has been known for some months in NATO circles that the Portuguese government is regarded as "shaky" as far as security is concerned.

The meeting, a twice yearly discussion, would have had sensitive subjects on the agenda, such as the targeting of tactical nuclear weapons.

There are four permanent members of the group: the United States, West Germany, Britain and Italy. There is a rota system for 12 of the other alliance members to sit in on the talks for 18 months at a time. The meeting would have been the beginning of such a stint by Portugal.

Turkish Anniversary

ANKARA, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Military parades yesterday marked the 51st anniversary of the foundation of the Turkish Republic.

**"IN OVER 15 YEARS,
I'VE NEVER HAD A BAD FLIGHT WITH TWA.
MAYBE I'M LUCKY."**



Jim Reid is a senior executive of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

It's part of his job to talk to American businessmen about business in Scotland.

So, naturally, he does a lot of travelling. Both to America and in America.

"I don't want to be bogged down in the tiresome details of making flight arrangements, what connections I should make etc." he says.

"I know where I want to be
and I know how long I want to
be there.

"And I want it all arranged for me."

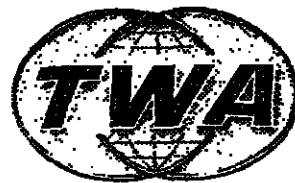
"That's why I choose TWA and their Ambassador Service. They've got direct connections to 35 U.S. cities.

"They work out my itinerary for me. And that leaves me to work on things that are really important."

Like many experienced travellers, Mr Reid chooses TWA because he can rely on them.

And because he's got other things to think about, besides flying.

If you're the same, call your travel agent or ring TWA.



**TWA'S AMBASSADOR SERVICE
TO NEW YORK, BOSTON,
WASHINGTON, CHICAGO,
PHILADELPHIA, LOS ANGELES
AND SAN FRANCISCO.**

FASHION

An American Way—For Everybody

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Yves Saint Laurent will be on the Today show next Monday—but things will be a great deal different from, say, 10 years ago. Things have changed for fashion, Saint Laurent and Barbara Walters, co-anchor man of the TV program.

"Remember when we used to come to Paris and the couturiers treated us so badly," Miss Walters said. "They'd never heard of us or the Today show."

Now, the coast-to-coast news and features program, which has 10 million viewers, is the oldest and most famous of its kind. As for Barbara Walters, she has become a celebrity. Her Today guestlist includes Henry Kissinger, Moshe Dayan, Sen. Edward Kennedy, Prince Philip, Truman Capote, not to mention ex-President Richard Nixon.

But fashion has been going downhill, as far as the program is concerned. "We used to do fashion shows every week," she said. "We don't any more. We're news oriented and there isn't as much news in fashion as there used to be."

Her producer first turned down the idea of having Saint



Barbara Walters

Laurent on the show. "He felt that just Saint Laurent and his chemise was not for our audience. He felt it was too inside, too chic."

"But I convinced him that we could do it another way. Instead of having the whole thing on Saint Laurent, which is the way we would have done it 10 years ago, we're going to show him with just six of his chemises and we're going to say that this is the latest trend. Then, in

contrast, we'll have a lot of what the best sellers are in the American stores, explaining where the ideas come from. We'll close with clothes from young and chic American designers.

"The whole segment will last 15 minutes—but Saint Laurent will be on only six," she added. "Our problem is that his English was very poor some years ago. Now we hear it's much better."

"However, I feel he is very important. I feel he is the only one making news. It will be the first time that our audience will see how a chemise looks on a body, because they've seen nothing but magazine and newspaper pictures so far."

For Real People

"Whenever we have fashion shows, we get letters from people saying 'Why don't you do one for real people like us?'"

So, in "Not for Women Only" (another Barbara Walters show) "we did five programs on fashions for real people—fat people, and we had fat women, not models. The second day, we had very tall girls, and Carol Channing did the modeling, explaining the problems. She said she always thinks of herself as very small. We also had short-statured women, older women and, the last day, we invited magazine editors and asked questions."

"It was the most successful fashion show we did with the least chic clothes I've ever seen. I personally never knew there were designers doing just that and I bet they're the ones who never go out of business."

Despite it all, "Fashion is a big pull," Miss Walters said. "Everybody says they're not interested but everybody watches—including the men. But one has to be careful. For instance, we never use the words 'chic,' 'amusing,' 'tasty,' 'daring,' or 'the little black dress.' We try to give prices and if we're showing very expensive clothes, which magazines show all the time, we explain how those clothes are going to be made at reasonable prices."

"Also, we say bluntly what we like and what we don't like. We do it conversationally and people believe us. One day, we did an advance fashion show and Nancy Kissinger and Betty Ford called Mollie Parnis the next day to order a red cape outfit they'd seen on the program."

When she is on camera, Miss Walters maintains the same moderate, clear-eyed attitude. She wears smart clothes but nothing outlandish. "I don't think fashion comes from Europe," she said. "Not any more."



Yves Saint Laurent's chemise dress.

I think Americans couldn't care less where it comes from. Period."

That is because there has been a lot more promotion of American designers who also do much more practical lines than their European counterparts. "Sportswear and separates are most important for us and the whole philosophy of fashion has changed. Fashion, as such, is out. We now spend more money on our homes, we care more about our sheets than a new shirt. We feel we don't have to buy tons of clothes."

In 1972, we interviewed the presidential candidates wives. They all denied they had interest in clothes. That was not only true. It was politically wise.

"Of course, there are still a lot of women who still spend lots of money and support the Galanos and the Bill Blasses. But it's a very small group and they're not emulating."

"I have nice clothes. But I spend less on my clothes and have fewer clothes than five years ago. The whole look is sportier, more comfortable and less distinctive. Nobody wants to stand out too much, except on a formal occasion."

"That's why our so-called couture is dying. The big designers are being carried by their boutiques and their sportswear."

Then Miss Walters summed up the Today approach to fashion which should give all fashion writers something to think about. "I think that fashion is important to women," she said. "They do care about the way they look. They want a new sweater, a new cape. But they don't want to spend a lot of money, even the rich ones. They don't care about designers' names or the French label. The whole idea of creating fashion is to make it accessible to the general public. It's not that people don't care, but they resent it. It's not the big designers in their lives and they resent it if you tell them that it is."

Fewer U.S. in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 30 (UPI).—In the first eight months of this year, arrivals in Britain from the United States dropped by 30 per cent. The drop was counterbalanced by more visitors from continental Europe, latest figures from the British Tourist Authority showed today.

Bewildered Husbands Seek Family Therapy

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK (UPI).—American men, many of them bewildered and confused about their role in society today, are seeking help from family and marriage counselors in greater numbers than at any time in the past.

The development is part of the increasing acceptance of both marriage and family counseling as a legitimate profession. Although family services no longer have such long waiting lists as they had in the past, spokesmen point out that "resources have increased tremendously in the last decade."

"People today are looking at their problems in a different way," said Judith Lieb, executive director of the Nathan W. Ackerman Family Institute, which specializes in family psychotherapy. "They are more aware of the kind of help, and the level of help available, and that they don't have to suffer with problems."

Although marriage counseling usually deals with one or both marriage partners, family counseling and therapy encompasses not only the husband and wife but children and, very often, relatives and friends close to the family. It attempts to open channels of communication, point out alternatives and options, and provide guidance.

"Family therapists see the index patient as an ambassador of family problems," Mrs. Lieb said. "In the past, men frequently had to be coaxed into participat-

ing in counseling, but the situation has changed within the last decade."

"A lot of men are coming in completely bewildered by all the new demands being made on them," said Dr. Salvatore Ambronio, director of The Family Service Association serving Nassau County in New York.

"Women are getting a whole new picture of themselves," he said. "Through feminism and maybe even consciousness-raising sessions, they are getting the idea that they are allowing themselves to be victimized, and they are protesting."

"Women used to put up with a lot as long as the man was a good provider, but no more, and this applies to even working-class women," he added. "And we rarely used to hear complaints about women not being sexually satisfied... now we do."

Although confusion about role identity was rarely given as a "precipitating" problem when a couple or family sought help, many counselors observe that, after initial discussions, changing roles were clearly bothering a number of men and, in many cases, women as well.

Standby problems are still communication, relationships with children and relatives, money and sex," said Dr. Edmund Muriello-Rohde. "The presenting problem may be 'We are fighting or 'We can't get along,' or 'We don't communicate,' but there is no question that women are demanding more."

Dr. Muriello-Rohde, the president of the New York region of the American Association of Marriage and Family Counselors, said that more women were refusing to accept a differentiation in men's and women's roles.

"You can't change the role of women without changing the role of men," said Sanford Sherman, the executive director of Jewish Family Services. The agency, the largest of its kind in the United States, and a division of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, handles about 10,000 family counseling cases each year.

Although women are demanding that "husbands pull their own weight in the family," men are resisting because they feel too much is being dumped on them," Mr. Sherman said.

Another problem, he observed, was the increasing incidence of "overaggressive" women. "The men feel devastated," he noted. "Nothing they do is right and they are being cut down at every turn."

Mr. Sherman, one of many who commented on the number of families, rather than individuals, coming in for consultation, thought that "the surge to egalitarianism" had also confused many women.

Other opinions were voiced by Dr. Muriello-Rohde and Rabbi Philmore Berger, the rabbinic director of the Counseling Center of the New York Federation of Reform Synagogues.

"The women's movement has successfully raised the consciousness of women but I think that some of these women don't really want to get out of the home," Dr. Muriello-Rohde said. "Some are frightened by everything that is going on... there's an ambivalence, a dilemma going on within them."

"Many women would like to stay home and take care of the family but they feel guilty if they don't work," said Dr. Arthur Green, an assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the Downstate Medical Center, New York.

Similar impressions were voiced by Dr. Muriello-Rohde and Rabbi Philmore Berger, the rabbinic director of the Counseling Center of the New York Federation of Reform Synagogues.

"The women's movement has successfully raised the consciousness of women but I think that some of these women don't really want to get out of the home," Dr. Muriello-Rohde said. "Some are frightened by everything that is going on... there's an ambivalence, a dilemma going on within them."

Safer Than Pill?
Debate Surrounding
Repeated Abortions

NEW YORK (AP).—Although the risk of repeated abortions in the United States is unknown, medical authorities believe it is on the rise and are viewing the increasing number with mixed reactions.

"Repeated abortion is a matter of opinion," says Dr. Jean Fakier, director of the New York City Health Department's Bureau of Maternity Services and Family Planning. "We'd like to see more women turn to contraceptives after their first abortion, rather than, accidentally become pregnant all over again. We hope to research and concentrate our efforts in family planning after we do further research into the characteristics of abortion repeaters so we can pinpoint our information directly to them."

"While we are concerned about abortion repeaters, we are not at the point where we are going to say, 'After two abortions, that's it.'"

Another View

Another, less stringent view comes from Dr. Christopher Tietze, senior consultant with the Population Council and director of its abortion research activities, who says, "The number of women having repeated abortions is small compared to the entire population of women. The small percentage of abortion repeaters corresponds fairly well to the high level of contraceptive effectiveness."

After a recent analysis relating to the likelihood of repeat abortion, Dr. Tietze believes that the percentage of repeat abortions to be expected among young women on the pill in the year following their first legal abortion is between 1.8 and 3.3 per cent. (The pill is 98 to 99 per cent effective.) For those using less effective contraceptive methods, 9 to 24 per cent will return for a second abortion in the year after the first one, he estimates.

In the publication Family Planning Perspectives, Dr. Tietze predicts an even increasing number of repeat abortions. "Within 10 years," he writes, "approximating the remaining portion of their childbearing period, 29 to 50 per cent of pill users and a substantial majority of users of other methods may be expected to experience at least one repeat abortion."

In discussing the increasing need for skillful contraceptive advice and greater availability of voluntary sterilization, Dr. Tietze also points out, "It should be explained that a highly effective method of contraception with occasional major side-effects, such as the oral contraceptive and the IUD (intra-uterine device), may

constitute a greater risk to a woman's life, and possibly to her health, than less effective contraception backed up by repeated abortion in case of failure."

Dr. Milton Danon, administrator of Parkland, a New York City outpatient facility where the number of abortion repeaters has increased by 10 per cent since 1969, agrees with Dr. Tietze's findings. "It discourages that birth control efficacy represents health hazard," he said. "When abortion is performed during the first 12 weeks of gestation, medical safety is unquestioned. 'During 1973, there were 14,000 abortions in New York City carried out in the first 12 weeks of gestation. Yet, 1 healthy young woman under who are taking the pill, the estimated death rate is 1 in 600 because of abnormal blood clotting; the estimated death rate from abnormal blood clotting in healthy women under 35 is not taking the pill is 1 in 100,000. IUD complications reported are also more numerous than those arising from the outpatient abortion procedure. I want to know healthy, sexual active females do? Emphasis should be placed on the development of an effective and safe method of contraception."

The fact that abortion may be safer than using the pill or IUD is discounted by other medical authorities. Psychologist Robert Hall, a former obstetrician-gynecologist, says, "The type of woman who has repeated abortions has a basic psychological problem and it was probably present before the first abortion. However, since the psychological dynamics of the woman's problems were not treated, she continues to have abortion after abortion. The problem may be with her views on her femininity, perhaps she is trying to get away with somebody, or she may be unconsciously wish to become pregnant, even though consciously she does not. If women are used to abortion as a birth-control method, they are either misinformed or their views are distorted."

To others, the quality of life is at fault. "When a woman has an abortion, we can say it is because of ignorance, lack of education, or cultural barrier," explains Dr. Don Sloan, assistant clinical professor at New York Medical College, "but after the first abortion, she should have knowledge of birth control because of the advice she receives. If women say that repeated abortions are caused by ignorance."

"The most important modern man causing repeated abortion may be the cultural or emotional distortions of modern society. On one hand, the sexual qualities of the female are flaunted in advertisements; on the other, females are still being told by society, religion and the mothers that it is improper to be sexual," Dr. Sloan said. "For this reason, many women cannot get up in the morning and go to work every day. I get a lot of a disapproval because she would be saying, 'I'm going to have sex.' It is a foolish den of her own sexuality which cannot and will not adhere when a woman refuses birth control advice after an abortion because she says, 'It will not happen again.'"

All abortion repeaters, however, are not reluctant to use birth control. A study in 1973 on birth control repeaters in New York City showed that abortion repeat had increased contraceptive use by 30 per cent between the first and the repeat abortion; it also reported a higher proportion of method failure, improper use and carelessness. Fear of birth-control side effects, reduction of birth control pill use, and a lack of supplies counted for the 47 per cent who did not use anything.

Entertainment
In New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (UPI).—This is how critics for New York Times rated new productions:

"Where Do We Go From Here?", a comedy by John Noonan presented by the York Shakespeare Festival. "A sharp and easy farcicalness," writes City Limits. "The play is set in the Boston apartment of an aging and unemployed transvestite. Other characters include a straight jockey, a girl out to avenge a mutilated brother and an ex-cop who wears skirts under uniform. Noonan writes, but he also writes funny. Trouble is 'Where Do We Go From Here?' is too much watching television, where writers are willing to give a quick laugh but to get anything worth saying they presumably save it for the medium." Despite some hilarious moments, "you might be delirious thinking you were a better play than you act are."

Drawings in Kiev
MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Exhibition of more than 100 drawings by Dutch and Flemish masters of the 17th century opened in Kiev, according to Tass. Museums in Belgium and France lent works for the show including Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck and Stuyvesant.

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Profit Drops 23 Per Cent at Japan Firms

Mitsubishi Cites Fall in Sales, Higher Costs

TOKYO, Oct. 30 (AP-DJ)—Mitsubishi Electric Industrial Co. and Toray Industries Inc. reported today that their net profits fell by 23 per cent in the most recent accounting period. Mitsubishi's earnings fell to 2 billion yen (\$50 million) in a third quarter ended Aug. 20 on 19.84 billion yen in the same period a year earlier. The company said its profit decline was due to poor sales of its television receivers and other products. Earnings for the nine months ended 43.1 billion yen, down from 53.1 billion yen a year earlier. Sales in the quarter were 64 billion yen. At Toray Industries, net earnings fell to 7.33 billion yen from 2 billion yen in the first half of Sept. 30. Sales totaled 191.5 billion yen compared with 169.5 billion. Toray, a major synthetic fiber producer, set an unchanged dividend of 3.75 yen.

St. Gobain Net
PARIS, Oct. 30 (Reuters)—St. Gobain net profit at St. Gobain-Pont-A-Mousson was 121.3 million francs, down from 153.5 million francs last year, the company said today. St. Gobain noted that the figures are not comparable because of measures to improve working hours and mounting labor unrest. Businessmen blame the situation on the rigor with which the government is implementing its anti-inflation program, especially

Jobless Rate in Italy Rises, Short-Time Working Spreads

ROME, Oct. 30 (AP-DJ)—Italy's 1.1 million persons unemployed at the end of September, up 1 per cent from a year earlier, said Minister Luigi Berlinguer today. The jobless rate now stands at 5.8 per cent of the workforce.

But far more worrisome, he said, was the spread of short-time work in some sectors is running 2 per cent ahead of last year, used on provisional September figures. And, Mr. Berlinguer said, these figures do not include the three-week strike at Fiat's Turin plant, which he said would add another 100,000 to the unemployed.

As a result of the growth in short-time work, the fund from which employment benefits are paid increasingly in debt. Mr. Berlinguer said he had been told by Gianni Agnelli, head of Fiat, president of the National Manufacturers Association, that companies are ready to raise their contributions to the fund.

He said the deficit in unemployment insurance, the Cassa Integrazione, is expected to grow to 7.7 billion (\$115 million) at the year-end from 7.2 billion last December.

Bona Act on Foreigners
ONN, Oct. 30 (AP)—Facing rising unemployment, the German cabinet today approved tough penalties aimed at reducing the estimated 200,000 illegal immigrants in Germany.

**Japan Relaxes Exchange Curbs,
Seeks Oil Dollars**
OKYO, Oct. 30 (Reuters)—Japan has revised its exchange controls to encourage inflows of dollars through private trade, monetary officials said today.

Under the new rules, non-residents—such as the governments of oil-producing countries—may purchase Japanese bonds and currencies without restriction, they said. Previously, non-residents were barred from buying bonds to prevent speculative inflows of dollars, but a situation in which Japan has too much foreign exchange is now a thing of the past, they said. It is now possible for Japanese underwriters to issue bonds in Arab oil countries through private placements, the officials said. But they said they were in no plans for such placements in view of a fall in European interest rates.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Loews Reviews Bid for CNA

Loews Corp. is considering alternatives to its original plan to offer \$6 a share for CNA Financial Corp.'s common and \$8 a share for its preferred stock after it assessed CNA's losses and insurance reserve deficiencies. Loews says the magnitude of the losses announced by CNA and their actual and potential impact require further investigation and study. Loews adds it is not now ready to proceed with its proposed tender offer. Loews says CNA has indicated that it will extend its cooperation and Loews will attempt to complete its reviews as soon as possible.

Texasgulf to Give Stock to Workers

Texasgulf Inc. is implementing an employee-share-ownership plan under which its 4,000 workers will receive from one to 50 of the shares, depending on their years of service. Employees with less than five years of service will receive one share, those with five to 10 years will receive five shares, those with 15 to 20 years of service will receive 10 shares and employees with 20 or more years of service will receive 50 shares. Initial awards will result in slightly over 40,000 shares being distributed to employees in late November. Starting next year, at each fifth employment anniversary workers will receive one share of stock per year of service. It is estimated

that employees will receive an additional 50,000 shares under the program over the next five years.

U.S. Auto Makers Cut Output Plans

U.S. auto makers, reacting quickly to the renewed slump in new-car sales, have cut their planned new-car production in domestic assembly plants next month to levels about 19 per cent below a year earlier. The reduced November production schedules also have pushed fourth-quarter output estimates about 10 per cent below the year-earlier production. Instead of a 6-per-cent drop previously forecast, sources warned that further production cutbacks—possibly big ones—are likely to drive final quarter output even lower later this year, as auto makers review their deteriorating sales and soaring inventory position on a daily basis.

Montedison Sales Increase

Montedison Edison's group consolidated turnover rose 75 per cent in the first nine months of 1974, the company reports. It adds that the first eight months of this year showed an appreciably higher net profit margin than in the same 1973 period, but gave no figures. Montedison says petrochemical sales rose 154 per cent in the first nine months, while sales of products to industry were 68 per cent higher.

But Government Maintains Its Policy

Anti-Inflation Steps Hit French Economy

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Oct. 30 (AP-DJ)—The French business community is seriously alarmed at the growing number of corporate failures, the slowdown in capital spending, rising unemployment, reduced working hours and mounting labor unrest.

Businessmen blame the situation on the rigor with which the government is implementing its anti-inflation program, especially

the credit squeeze, which is causing a deteriorating business climate and slowing down economic activity to the brink of recession.

The latest official survey of leading industrialists supports their fears. It shows that production is leveling off, that manufacturers' inventories are growing steadily, and that new orders are on the decline.

No Relaxation

But the government is not budging. Despite repeated urgings from the employers' association, especially from small business groups that are the hardest hit, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade reiterated he does not plan any relaxation "for the time being."

On Finance Ministry officials said it would be "foolish" to compromise gains obtained so far in fighting inflation by easing credit restrictions or price controls.

He noted that the growth of

consumer prices during the third quarter declined to 3.3 per cent from 4 per cent in the second quarter and 4.2 per cent in the first quarter.

According to latest official figures, the number of firms that filed applications with regional committees under the government assistance scheme rose to 3,240 by Oct. 22 from 2,835 on Oct. 2 and 3,123 on Sept. 15.

The slowdown in business is affecting all sectors of industry, including, for the first time, the capital equipment sector.

Hottest-Hit Sectors

The housing construction and public works sectors, however, are the hardest hit with failures up 27 per cent to 2,800 during the first nine months of this year. These failures have directly and indirectly affected hundreds of subcontracting firms and suppliers of raw materials.

Meanwhile, labor unrest is spreading. Today some 22,500 coal miners in the Lorraine region went on strike for an indefinite period. Newsmen and other employees at the state-run radio and television network are on strike for the second day, while gas and electricity workers served notice of a 12-hour warning strike, with power cuts, on Nov. 5.

Mounting labor unrest, after a period of relative calm, has come when unemployment in France is at a post-war high. Unadjusted figures published by the Labor Ministry show that 534,300 persons were looking for jobs at the end of September, up 27 per cent from a year ago.

There are no official figures for actual unemployment in France. These are measured by the number of job-seekers, now accounting for 3.3 per cent of the workforce.

New Warrant For Sindona

MILAN, Oct. 30 (AP-DJ)—An arrest warrant has been issued for Michele Sindona in connection with the insolvency of Banca Privata Italiana, the bank he formerly owned, court records showed today. It was the second arrest warrant for Mr. Sindona. The warrant was signed a few days ago by Deputy State Attorney Guido Viola, who also started steps for extradition of the financier, who is reportedly in Switzerland.

The first warrant was issued by Judge Orazio Urbici earlier this month on allegations that Mr. Sindona falsified papers of another of his former banks, Banca Unione, in 1970.

Company Reports

Ashland Oil				Kerr-McGee			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,036.0	675.5	Revenue (millions)	419.7	168.1	Revenue (millions)	1,470.0
Profits (millions)	27.28	23.32	Profits (millions)	32.15	13.18	Profits (millions)	1,260.0
Per Share	1.05	0.95	Per Share	1.28	0.53	Per Share	0.97
Bethlehem Steel				Kroger			
Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,482.9	1,027.7	Revenue (millions)	1,470.0	1,260.0	Revenue (millions)	1,470.0
Profits (millions)	107.7	56.0	Profits (millions)	13.1	6.7	Profits (millions)	13.1
Per Share	3.47	1.29	Per Share	0.97	0.50	Per Share	0.97
Budd				Philadelphia Electric			
Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	233.8	187.8	Revenue (millions)	278.7	200.1	Revenue (millions)	278.7
Profits (millions)	4.72	3.47	Profits (millions)	31.1	31.2	Profits (millions)	31.1
Per Share	0.76	0.52	Per Share	0.42	0.50	Per Share	0.42
Ford Motor				United Aircraft			
Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	5,000.0	5,000.0	Revenue (millions)	602.5	720.7	Revenue (millions)	602.5
Profits (millions)	47.0	95.0	Profits (millions)	24.54	22.81	Profits (millions)	24.54
Per Share	0.51	0.98	Per Share	1.56	1.23	Per Share	1.56
Gulf & Western				Western Airlines			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	Fourth Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	639.0	550.0	Revenue (millions)	138.5	120.3	Revenue (millions)	138.5
Profits (millions)	27.2	23.0	Profits (millions)	10.85	10.07	Profits (millions)	10.85
Per Share	1.66	1.25	Per Share	0.70	0.67	Per Share	0.70
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.				Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	Fourth Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	2,300.0	1,930.0	Revenue (millions)	2,300.0	1,930.0	Revenue (millions)	2,300.0
Profits (millions)	100.5	89.3	Profits (millions)	100.5	89.3	Profits (millions)	100.5
Per Share	5.92	4.50	Per Share	5.92	4.50	Per Share	5.92

U.S. Cancels \$100-Million Egypt Loan

After Pipeline Contract Goes to Italian Firms

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. Export-Import Bank has, without any formal announcement, canceled loans and financial guarantees it approved last January to help finance construction of a \$345-million crude oil pipeline project in Egypt.

The bank confirmed yesterday that loans and guarantees of "up to \$100 million" for the project, announced last Jan. 10, had been canceled.

The action was expected, particularly after the Arab countries sponsoring the project decided earlier this year to award the major contracts for construction of the 200-mile-long, 42-inch crude oil line, linking the Gulf of Suez with the Mediterranean sea, to Italian engineering and construction companies.

Bank officials previously believed that the major contract awards for the Suez-Mediterranean oil line would go to Bechtel Corp. and other U.S. suppliers.

When the bank authorized the credits last January the borrower was identified as the Suez-Mediterranean Petroleum Pipeline Corp., of Cairo.

Arab Joint Venture

The U.S. agency said Samed was a jointly-owned venture of the governments of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar.

U.S. officials said it is obvious that these countries have financial resources of their own to go ahead with construction of the crude oil line across Egypt.

In any event, U.S. sources noted that the Export-Import Bank is authorized by Congress to lend to borrowers abroad only for the purchase of equipment and services from U.S. suppliers.

Norway Finds Gas

STAVANGER, Norway, Oct. 30 (AP)—A new natural gas discovery has been made in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, the state oil directorate announced today. Tests will be made to determine if the field is commercial.



George McNally

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

George McNally has been named president of Borg Warner Chemicals Europe, headquartered in Brussels. Mr. McNally, formerly president of Borg Warner's Weston Chemical Division, replaces Alexander Leigh, who has left the company.

PEGANKE, of Sweden, has named Lars Nordstrom general manager and head of its new international investment banking unit. Mr. Nordstrom was formerly with Svenska Finans, a subsidiary of Svenska Handelsbank.

Hercules Europe has appointed J. Wagemaker and E. Leonard vice-presidents. In his new position Mr. Wagemaker retains responsibility for all Hercules marketing activities in Europe.

Arthur Jarvis becomes president of Boyden International, headquartered in Geneva. He was formerly executive vice-president for European operations.

Aliens Buy U.S. Stocks Valued at \$79 Million

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP-DJ)—Net purchases of U.S. company stocks by foreign investors totaled \$79 million in August, the Treasury reported today. Gross purchases of such issues by investors abroad totaled \$79 million in the month while gross sales amounted to \$500 million, the Treasury said.

Stocks Gain Sharply As Turnover Soars

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (CHT)—Prices closed strongly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today though a little below their best levels of the session, again ignoring unfavorable economic news as they did yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 13.59 points to 873.03. It was ahead more than 18 points at its high for the day but pulled back. It was swinging higher again toward the close. Yesterday it jumped 25.50 points. Advancing issues broadly outnumbered decliners about 95 to 450.

Volume totaled 30.18 million shares compared with 15.61 million yesterday.

Analysts said there was little in the news to account for the strong two-session gain. They noted that further signs appeared of a slowing U.S. economy.

However, stock market analyst Charles Jensen of Merkin & Co. said the market's surging off of negative economic news starting early yesterday continued to encourage traders.

Like some other analysts, he said the gain might have been encouraged to some extent by news indicating that no serious coal strike lies ahead and by coal strike declines in interest rates.

He also noted that the industrial average began to pull back at one point late in the session as it approached the 880 area, where it has turned back several times.

Heavily-traded S.S. Kresge rose 1 1/4 to 25, Polaroid 1 1/8 to 22 3/8, Union Carbide 1 1/4 to 45 1/2, and McDonald's 3 to 35 1/2.

Least-active Exxon picked up 1 1/4 to 69 7/8. It raised the quarterly dividend to \$1.55 a share from \$1.25.

Atlantic Richfield surged 3 1/2 to 53, while Colonial Penn Group gained 1 3/4 to 27 1/4.

Republic Steel topped its group with an advance of 1 1/2 to 26. General Motors eased 5/8 to 34 1/8. The company ruled out another price increase despite a cost-profit squeeze.

MSL Industries climbed 7 1/2 to 49 1/2. Allegheny Corp. said it intended to go forward with its proposed tender offer for any and all MSL common at \$50 a share.

Allegheny closed at 7 3/8, up 1/4. The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.94 to 69.48.

The most active issue was

Houston Oil & Minerals, closing at 28, down 1/4, on a volume of 135,700 shares.

Also active were Dome Petroleum at 20 7/8, up 1/2, Bowmar Instruments, 6 7/8, down 1 1/4, Syntex 38, up 1 1/8, and Helman Mortgage Investors, 3 3/4, down 1/8.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.93 to 63.13.

Productivity Drops in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Productivity dropped sharply in the third quarter while labor costs continued to soar, further adding to inflationary pressures, the government reported today.

The Labor Department said productivity in the July-September period declined at a 3-per-cent, seasonally-adjusted annual rate, reflecting a 3.3-per-cent drop in output and a three-tenths of 1-per-cent decline in man-hours.

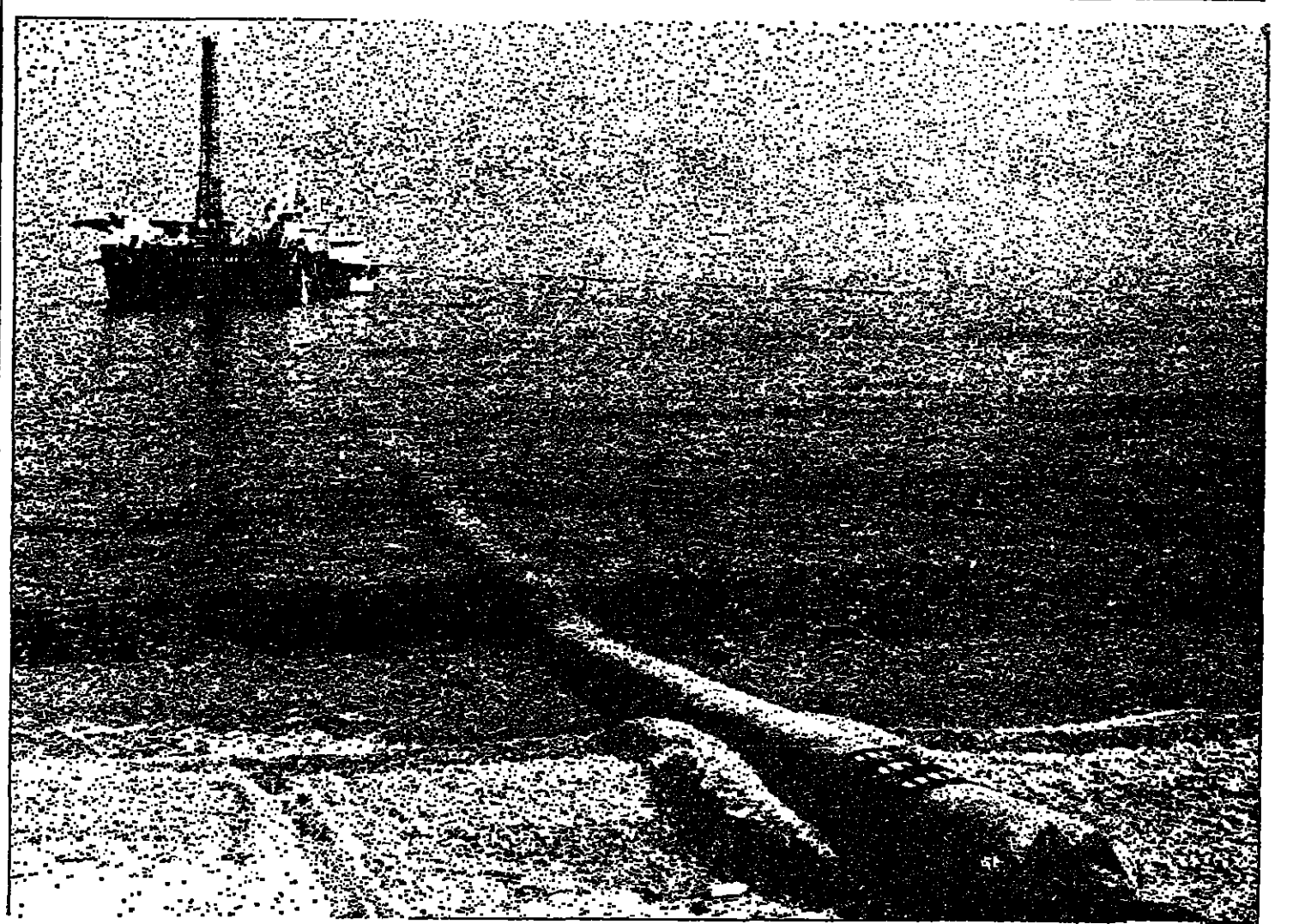
Productivity—that is, output per man-hour—has now dropped in five of the last seven quarters. It fell 7.1 per cent in the first quarter of the year and edged up six-tenths of a per cent in the second quarter.

The government said the third-quarter decline in output reflected a larger decline than in man-hours, resulting from a shortening of the average workweek, which was down 1.1 per cent. Compensation per man-hour, which reflects wage costs as well as employer contributions to social security and other fringe benefits, rose 10.5 per cent during the third quarter. This compared with a rise of 14.2 per cent in the previous quarter.

The government said the increased compensation, combined with the drop in output per man-hour, resulted in a 13.8-per-cent jump in unit labor costs.

Rising labor costs put pressure on employers to raise prices to keep profits high, thus fueling inflation.

Despite the increase in compensation, real compensation per man-hour—that is, pay per man-hour adjusted for inflation—decreased 2.3 per cent in the third quarter.



Eni

a new international approach to the problem of the mezzogiorno

SNAM
is buying 11.7 thousand million cubic meters of natural gas per year from Algeria's Sonatrach, which have to be transported across the Sicilian Channel (more than 500 m depth) and the Messina Strait (up to 360 m depth).

SNAMPROGETTI
is doing the engineering for these revolutionary crossings.

SAIPEM
has already laid as a test in the Messina Strait the first sea-line to 360 m of depth, two times and a half the depth record up to now.

Eni
is oil and natural gas nuclear energy environmental control engineering plant construction textiles mechanical manufacturing.

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Ali Knocks Out Foreman in 8th to Regain Title

Left-Right, Fatigue Decisive in Victory

By Dave Anderson

KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 30 (AP)—Muhammad Ali today won the second man in boxing history to regain the world heavyweight championship as he knocked out George Foreman in an eighth-round knockout.

After an African moon a few before dawn, Ali, 32, sent the 26-year-old rival crashing to the floor with a left and a chop-right. It was a bee-hive, a bear, stinging incessantly until his arm-weary adversary succumbed to sheer persistence.

Inspired by the chant of "Ali, Ali, Ali," the cheering assembly of 90,000 in the Stade du 11, boxing's most controversial chapter in his bizarre career, Ali's first heavyweight title.

In a violent siege, Ali, displaying his usual butterfly tactics, Foreman's most powerful punches without flinching. Without wobbling except for a moment in the second round, Ali's left jab landed on Foreman's nose. Suddenly, with Foreman's legs near the end of the eighth, Ali exploded with a left-right combination.

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to recapture the title. Patterson was dethroned by Ingemar Johansson in 1959 but knocked out the Swedish boxer the following year.

All has now won 45 of 47 bouts, with 33 knockouts. His only losses were to Frazier and Ken Norton, the American heavyweight who broke Ali's jaw in winning a 12-round decision early last year. At that time Ali's career appeared to be waning rapidly.

In his three title bouts, Foreman had needed only 11 minutes, 35 seconds in defeating Frazier and successfully defending his crown against Joe (King) Roman and Norton, but in the ring under a canopy in the Zaire capital's soccer stadium, he was unable to pound Ali into submission with the same punches that had demolished the other three.

At the opening bell, Foreman moved clumsily but quickly. He appeared to slow Ali with a long left hook to the body near the end of the first round. He also pinned Ali to the ropes and slammed punches with both hands to the rib cage. Ali covered up effectively. When the round ended, Ali sat on his stool and winked across the ring.

When the round started, Foreman again chased Ali, pinning him against the ropes. But suddenly Ali retaliated with a flurry of jabs. Midway in this round, Ali appeared to wobble and he grabbed Foreman's shoulder momentarily. But quickly he swung a right cross and several jabs.

During the third, Ali was content to lay on the top rope and permit Foreman to pummel him almost at will. But every so often, the old bee would sting the young lion with jabs that snapped back Foreman's head.

Early Fatigue In the fourth, Ali opened with a quick flurry of jabs that jarred Foreman's head. But still Ali was content to lay on the ropes again. Foreman's legs appeared weary as he walked after Ali and often lunged ineffectively.

When the fifth began, Ali maintained his strange tactics. Other boxers had been toppled quickly by Foreman's sledge-hammer punches but Ali obviously had prepared himself well for this task. There was no obvious sign of the punishment.

During the intermission before the sixth, Ali's trainer, Angelo Dundee, hurried across the ring apron to where a Zaire official was trying to tighten the turnbuckle to control the top rope that Ali had been laying against. But instead of tightening it, the Zaire official was loosening it. The rope sagged.

All avoided those ropes during the sixth. And in avoiding the ropes, he moved more than he had done before in jabbing Foreman effectively and often.

Stumbling along, Foreman chased Ali throughout the seventh, but his face began to swell, especially around the right eye that had been out in training causing a six-week postponement. Foreman was hoping to measure Ali in the eighth for the big punch that had finished 24 consecutive opponents but his arms were powerless.

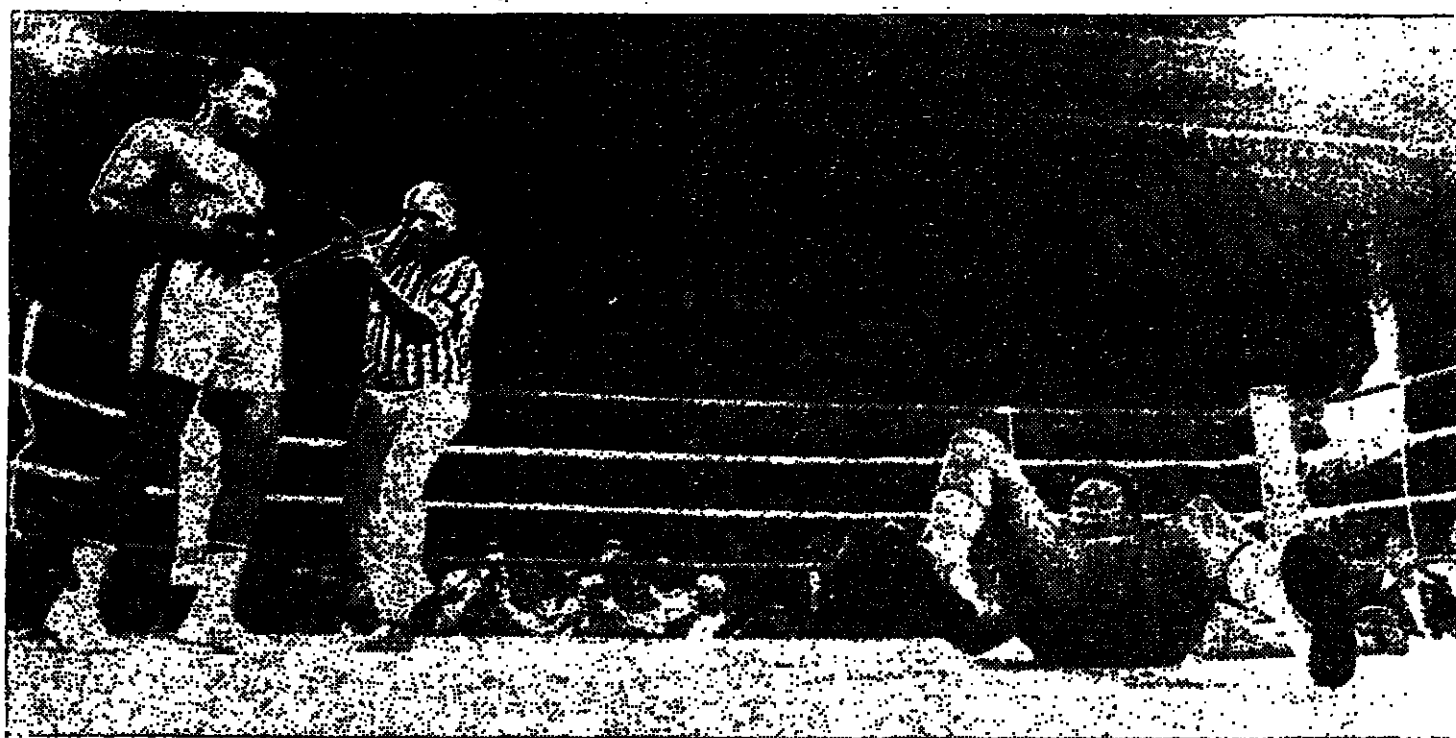
Suddenly, with the left-right combination, Ali produced the knockout as Foreman barely missed testing the count of 10. Moments later, perhaps overcome with emotion, Ali sat down in the ring for several moments as his idolaters swarmed onto the canvas to surround him. Zaire's police and paratroopers needed several minutes to clear the confusion.

Not long after that the dawn broke here. But soon a heavy rainstorm crashed over the stadium. But it was raining on an old and new heavyweight champion.

At that stage, the Irish were already ahead, 2-0, with Givens on target with a superb 22nd-minute header and another shot eight minutes later.

Givens got his third goal in the 60th minute when he tapped the ball into the net with the Russian defense spreadeagled by a tree kick from John Giles.

What are the odds on a team's pulling its goalie in favor of a sixth skater in the final minute and getting a tie? About twice in a season? The Bruins did it twice within 24 hours. They fulfilled hockey's impos-



United Press International

Judge Says Count Went Too Quickly

KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 30 (UPI)—One of the two judges of the George Foreman-Muhammad Ali fight said today he thought American referee Zack Clayton had been a little too fast in counting Foreman out.

"I do not want to criticize a colleague in a difficult job," said judge Nouriddine Adalla of Tunisia, "but I think the count did go a little too fast. I think he may have picked up the count about two seconds off."

Clayton and the other judge, American James Taylor, left here less than five hours after the fight and were not available for comment.

The judge's and referee's scorecards were not announced. Adalla said he had Ali three points ahead when the knockout came in the eighth round.

"I had four rounds even and three for Ali," Adalla said. "The other two also had Ali three points ahead but one of them, I forget which, had Foreman winning one round and Ali winning four. He was the only one who gave Foreman a round, I think."

Dick Sadler, Foreman's manager, said he was perfectly satisfied about the way the match was refereed and had no complaints about the count.

The decision rendered was a satisfactory one, Sadler said.

Ireland Upsets Soviet Union, 3-0, In Soccer Cup

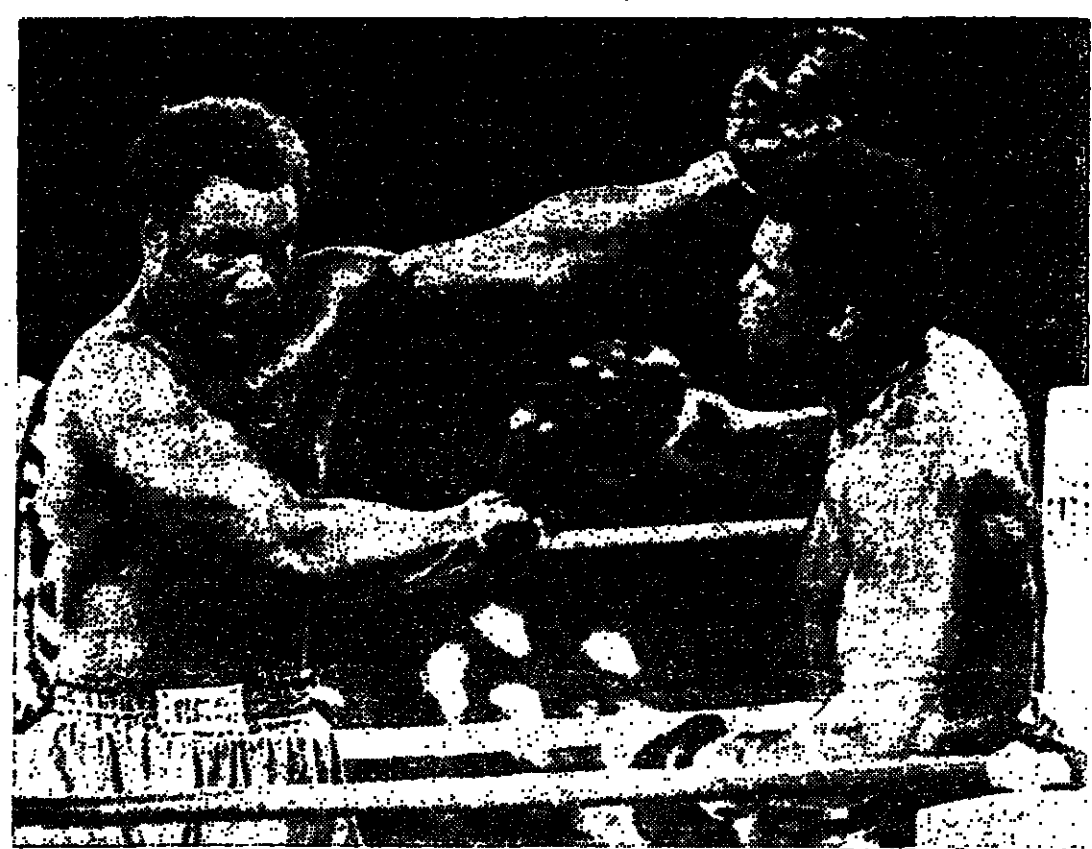
DUBLIN, Oct. 30 (AP)—Ireland, one of the lightly-regarded teams in this tournament, scored a major upset today by defeating the Soviet Union, 3-0, in a European Nations Cup soccer match at Dalymount Park.

Don Givens, striker with England's Queens Park Rangers club, scored all three goals for the Irish.

Both teams played with only 10 men after the 39th minute of the first half when Ireland's defender Terry Mancini and Russian Kaplichny were ordered off by the referee after they fought in front of the Soviet goal.

Mancini, of Arsenal, was immediately ordered off and left the field in tears as the 35,000 crowd applauded him. When Kaplichny got to his feet after receiving treatment, he was ordered off, too.

At that stage, the Irish were already ahead, 2-0, with Givens on target with a superb 22nd-minute header and another shot eight minutes later.



United Press International

PROTECTION FAILS—Muhammad Ali is escorted to a corner by referee Zack Clayton after knocking down George Foreman in the eighth round to regain the title, while in lower photo, Foreman tries in vain to stop the punches of new champ.

Ali Talks to Camera, Fans Respond

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (WP)—If Muhammad Ali is not the "greatest heavyweight champion of all time," he is unquestionably the greatest showman.

In the moment of his greatest triumph he made it seem as though he was communicating only to the closed-circuit television audience at Constitution Hall here last night.

As he strode out of the ring and up the aisle like a conquering Caesar, he spotted the camera and began initiating a chant with repeated clenched fist, "Ali-Ali-Ali."

The fans in the hall responded in emotional unison. Then he asked, "Am I the greatest heavyweight champion of all time?" "Yes, yes," his fans answered him.

He then was drawn to a mirror as if it were a magnet, checking his facial features. He quickly explained a fast-fading right eye. "I stuck my thumb in my eye."

There was a slight hitch in his performance. He dropped his trunk, apparently forgetting that a camera was still on him. But the cameraman made a lightning recovery in the interest of international modesty.

"Never make me an underdog again until I am about 50 years old."

There were about 1,800 fans in Constitution Hall who paid a total of \$50,000 at \$35 apiece. Hardly a person left the hall until they saw replay after replay of the totally unexpected

knockout, with Ali coming off from the ropes just before he struck with a right hand in the eighth round.

It was clearly an Ali crowd. They booed George Foreman, and even Joe Frazier, who was shown at ringside watching Ali win the title. Frazier had successfully defended the crown against Ali.

Entertainer David Frost, doing the TV commentary, got Ali settled on a bench for an interview and the new champion began a monologue after he was asked what he said to Foreman during a stare down while the

two fighters were receiving instructions.

"I told him he had no power and that he could not hit hard, despite what everybody said," Ali began. "I told him I was going to box him on the ropes."

"What saved me was my blocking. I got radar built in me. I knew what he was going to do."

The fans here were not that sure. Most of them grumbled, except for a few Foreman fans, as Foreman punched Ali's body in the early rounds.

The Ali fans were pulled out of their chairs by a sudden flurry of hard punches to Foreman's head in the fifth round, and some swept into the aisles punching in empathy with their hero.

After the fight, Ali credited Allah with seeing him through the fight and he exhorted listeners all over the world to read the newspaper "Muhammad Speaks," a publication of the Black Muslims.

There was spirited applause in Constitution Hall.

In the hall, the crowd did not stand when the American National Anthem was heard from the site of the fight but many people were heard joining in the singing of the Zaire anthem.

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Champ Alters Plan And Doesn't Dance

By John Vinocur

KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 30 (AP)—Dick Sadler, George Foreman's manager, said today that Muhammad Ali defeated his fighter with the theory, "If you ain't gonna do nothing, I'll do something, baby."

Sadler's analysis of Foreman's defeat was that the fight turned out on what Ali did, but on what Foreman failed to do.

"He just walked right out to the man. He just stayed there. He just stayed there, he didn't try to get away from him," Sadler said.

Ali brought no surprises with him, Sadler maintained, saying that all Ali's talk about dancing him to death was meaningless.

"Muhammad did what he always done. He backed up and lay on the ropes and put his hands up. When he does that he's blinded to the side like a horse with blinkers. But George didn't work the blind angles."

"Now, they always said George was a pusher, a brutal man, but he didn't push at all. He was trained and knew what to do, but it didn't happen."

Foreman spent until the middle of the afternoon today in bed. Doc Broadus, one of his handlers, said he was feeling well, and had no physical complaints.

Archib Moore, the old, wise former light heavyweight champion, who is Sadler's chief theoretician, said that Ali was so remarkably clever that the instructions from the Foreman corner were always slightly out of phase.

"You'd say something and George would say yes, and then the next round there was something new," Moore said. "We were always a minute behind."

Moore hinted that Foreman may have had some disregard for Ali's punch. When he was asked if Foreman didn't seem to be willing to take punches from Ali, Moore said, "I told him he hit hard. People write that he isn't a slugger, but the fact is he does hit."

Moore also suggested that Foreman had never learned to pace himself. "George has stamina and great strength," he said. "But the problem with young men is they don't always learn to bring their energy under control. All of a sudden it isn't there anymore."

"Nobody lost," Foreman said, pushing the facts a little. "We have built some real bridges here. When the competition is clean, there is never a loser. If there is a good fight, there's no loser."

Foreman, humbled by tears in his eyes after his first setback, admitted he didn't follow the "good advice" in his corner. He said his trainer, Dick Sadler, had told him to go for the midsection in the early going, and not to look for a quick knockout, and not to wear himself out. Foreman said he felt in control of the fight until the fifth round, when he suddenly tired.

Foreman even had some incredible praise for the man who ridiculed him. Of Ali, who rolled his eyes weirdly and mouthed a curse after the playing of the Star-Spangled Banner, Foreman said, "He's a true American, a great gentleman and a champion." Then he added, "If you don't have anything good to say about somebody, then you shouldn't say anything at all."

Of the punch that took him out, Foreman said it was the one he never saw. There were others that he got a pretty good look at, and they were the ones that did most of the damage.

After the fight, Foreman, his face bruised, was on the verge of tears as he told of his first setback as a fighter.

"I am a good American," Foreman said. "I would fight to defend my homeland, but I was glad to come back here to the land of my ancestors and see people who look so much like my mother and father."

recognize me as the professor of boxing."

A Theory

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RT SERVICE—Muhammad Ali has his way clear of Zaire police as he returns to dressing room.

Mobutu's TV Is Also KO'd

KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 30 (AP)—While millions around the world were watching Muhammad Ali's victory this morning, President Mobutu Sese Seko's private closed-circuit link at his home was on the blink.

Video Techniques Inc., which handled the special line to Mobutu's residence, said it went out for ten minutes during the fight. The President was later shown the part he missed on tape.

British Fighters Beat Americans

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—John Stracey, Britain's European welterweight boxing champion, won a bloody battle over American Ernie (Indian Boy) Lopez as the fight was stopped in the seventh round of a scheduled 10-rounder at London's Royal Albert Hall last night.

Lopez showed plenty of courage, but his face was badly cut as referee Roland Dakin stopped the action after 2:35 of the seventh.

In a preliminary, Britain's Kevin Finnegan, the European middleweight champion, had an easier time with American Eduardo Mason, with a ninth-round victory of a scheduled 10-rounder.

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